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수령님의 만수무강 축원합니다

희모의 정을 담아

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한 평 생 을 바 치 시 는 우 리 수 령 님 어 -

버 이 그 사 랑 그 품 - 속 에 서

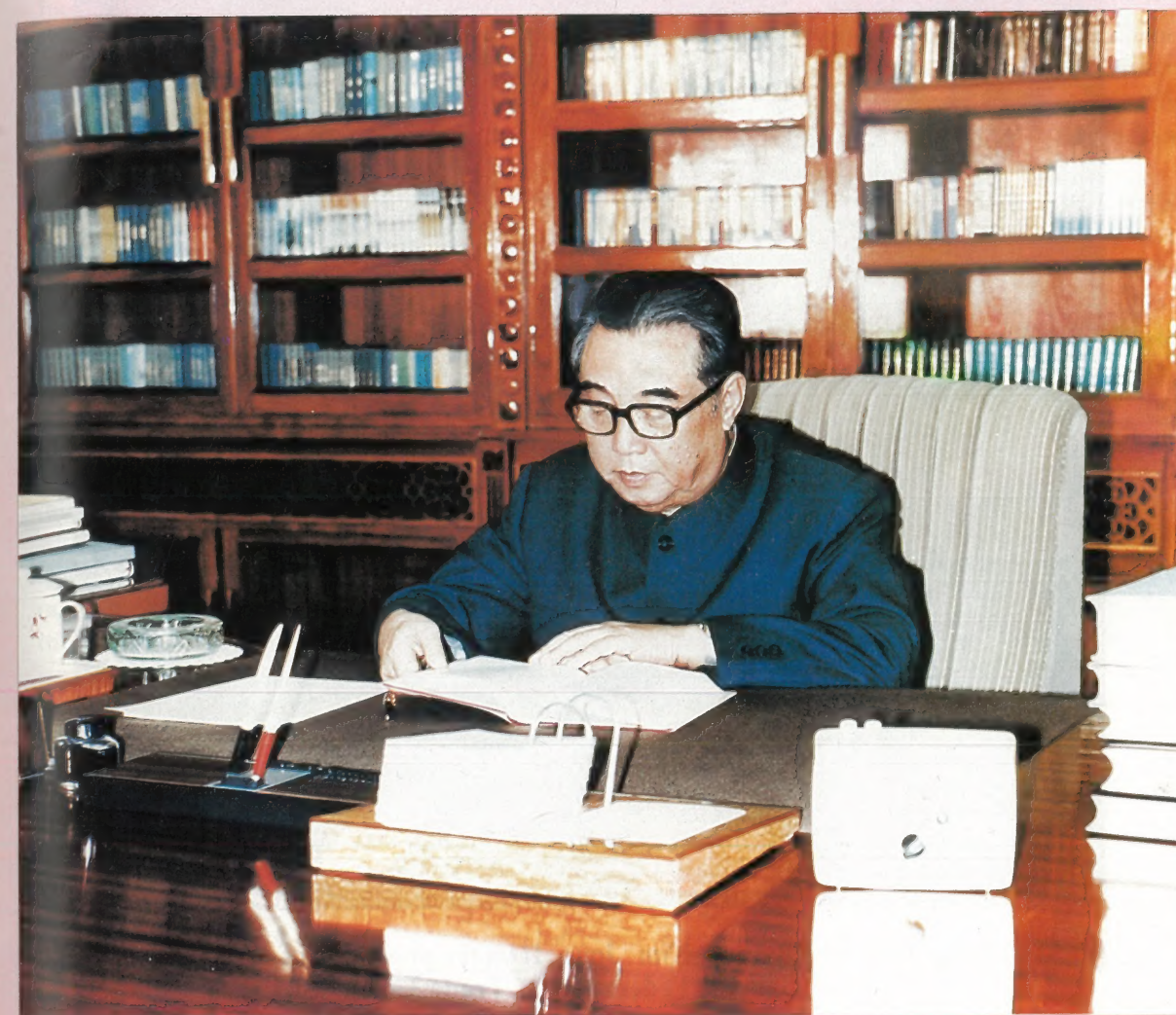
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리 인 민 들 은 만 수 무 강 축 원 합 니 다

Long Life and Good Health to the Leader

1. Our leader dedicates all his life
To bring a full, rich life to us.
Our happiness today so great it knows no
bounds
In his fatherly bosom warm with love.
2. We'll follow you to the end of the earth,
We'll attend you till the end of the sun and the
moon.
Conveying your benefaction to generations to
come,
We'll always remain loyal to you.
May you live long, our great leader, our
father,
We pray with all our hearts.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung in his study

Ko/p/sc



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il on the presidium of the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

**Decree of the Central People's Committee of
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**On Conferring the Title of Hero
of the DPRK on Comrade Kim Jong Il,
Member of the Presidium of the Political
Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK**

Comrade Kim Jong Il was born in a secret
camp of Mt. Paekdu in the days of the bloody

anti-Japanese struggle. He grew up experiencing
the grim trials of the revolution and started

revolutionary activities in his early age with a great will to carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche to the end, and thus made imperishable exploits for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically conducted ideological and theoretical activities to thoroughly defend and uphold, develop and enrich the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; and he gave profound answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in all domains of the revolution and construction, including party-building, and thereby made brilliant achievements in the development of the Juche idea and the Juche-based revolutionary theory.

Comrade Kim Jong Il has thoroughly established the monolithic ideological system within the Party, cemented the unity and cohesion of its ranks based on the Juche idea and markedly enhanced the militancy of the Party, thus making it possible to further develop and strengthen our Party into a revolutionary party and powerfully accelerate the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Comrade Kim Jong Il has firmly armed the workers, peasants and all other working masses with the Juche idea, closely united them around the Party and the leader to further cement our revolutionary ranks, and has correctly led the struggle of our Party and people for socialist construction registering shining successes throughout political, economic, cultural and military spheres.

Comrade Kim Jong Il has strengthened the Party's leadership of economic work and actively roused the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses to bring about a continued upswing in socialist economic construction and with his bold revolutionary sweep, made an outstanding contribution to the construction of many monumental edifices adorning the era of the Workers' Party.

He put forward a unique literary and art policy embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based idea on literature and art and, through his dynamic guidance, brought about a revolutionary turn in this sphere, greatly contributing to cultural development with many masterpieces of worldwide fame he created.

As a faithful son of the Party and people, Comrade Kim Jong Il has been devoting his all solely to the cause of freedom and happiness of the people and conducting energetic activities to make them all enjoy a more bountiful and cultured life.

Thanks to his vigorous activities to carry into effect the revolutionary line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, today the authority of our Party has risen as never before and its dignity and honour have increased still further.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is our preeminent Party leader who skilfully leads the struggle of our Party and people to complete the revolutionary cause started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Il enjoys boundless respect of the whole Party and the entire people for his distinguished services in the struggle to develop and strengthen our Party and accelerate the revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of his 40th birthday, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with the Gold Star Medal and the Order of National Flag First Class, upon Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution, the country and the people and has conducted energetic activities to perform great exploits in the glorious struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

**The Central People's Committee of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

February 15, 1982

MANGYONGDAE IN APRIL

Working people visit Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution



At Mangyong Hill



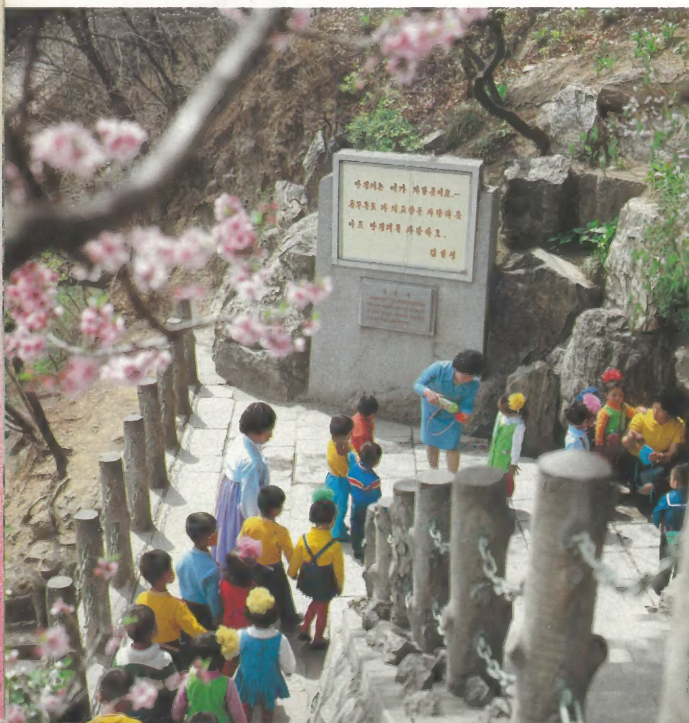
The pleasure ground at Mangyongdae





The pine tree the Marshal climbed to catch a rainbow in his childhood

The spring



Study Site

Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, is a historic place where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born and developed the lofty revolutionary ambitions in his childhood.

Every blade of grass, tree, stone,

Sliding Rock



Wrestling Site

rock, and lane is permeated with high aims and noble spirit of the great leader and his revolutionary family.

At Mangyongdae he built up his body and mind and studied very hard in his childhood, while foster-

ing strong will and determination, fervent patriotism and the high revolutionary aim to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate the country. There are many precious relics illustrative of this.

Children learn from the childhood of the fatherly Marshal at the Warship Rock





Working people enjoy themselves on the April festival



Azaleas are in full bloom on Mangyong Hill as if to celebrate the April festival

A full view of the Recreation Ground in Mangyongdae, the sacred land of revolution



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Front Cover: The thatched house of Mangyongdae in which the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born

Inside Front Cover: Song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader"

Back Cover: Spring has come to Moran Hill

The Respected President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Revolutionary Leader Who Has Led the Korean People to Victory and Glory

Just as everything comes to life and flowers out and bears fruit under the sun, so a people achieve victory and glory and enjoy happiness and prosperity only under a great leader. The respected President Kim Il Sung is the sun of the nation and the great revolutionary leader who leads our people to victory and glory with matchless wisdom and preeminent art of guidance.

As our people esteemed him as their great leader and was faithful to his sagacious leadership, their country which had been stricken out of the world map developed into a strong socialist state, independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and in safeguarding the nation, and entered a new age of prosperity without precedent in its history.

In the kindly embrace of the respected President Kim Il Sung the Korean people have become a dignified and blissful people who nobody dares to flout, a proud people who dynamically march forward towards victory.

Their happiness and glory and triumphant progress in our revolution and construction are associated directly with the resplendent history of his

revolutionary struggle. His history is a history of long sanguinary struggles waged against imperialism and colonialism in the greatest adversities imaginable to bring liberty and independence to the Korean people and free them from all forms of exploitation and oppression. It is also a history of creation in which he opened up the age of Juche and has developed it, riding out manifold difficulties and ordeals by his own efforts and a history of construction in which the building of communist society—the most ideal human society—is stepped up.

The great leader who embarked on the revolutionary road in those grimmest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, authored the immortal Juche idea through his profound thinking and scientific inquiries, and has guided our people along the straight road of victory.

He said:

“From the first days of our struggle we were convinced that the master of the Korean revolution was the Korean people and, therefore, the Korean people had to and could shape their destiny only by their own efforts.”

The great leader set out on the road of national liberation when the Korean people had the hardest time of it, and advanced the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines and unique strategy and tactics for them to regain the lost country for themselves. He led the million-strong Japanese army by the nose by dint of superb tactics and brought about an uninterrupted upswing in the Korean revolution, thus routing the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation.

Having liberated the country the great leader set forth the line of building the party, state and army with a view to setting up a prosperous independent state in the homeland and wisely led the Korean people to implement this line.

He carried the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist invaders to victory and unerringly led the two difficult and complicated stages of social revolution and socialist construction. As a result, miraculous achievements and changes were made and our people brought up to new heights of progress and civilization.

Thus he uplifted a most backward country to the highest eminence of the times in a historically short period. These sorts of legendary miracles and brilliant feats can be performed only by the most prominent leader of revolution and construction.

The epochal changes and miracles in Korea and its people's victory and glory are unthinkable apart from the prodigious intelligence, steadfast revolutionary principle, extraordinary revolutionary sweep and outstanding art of leadership possessed by the esteemed President Kim Il Sung.

He is the great leader who leads the Korean revolution along the road of victory with uncommon sagacity and firm revolutionary principle.

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle he

set out the Juche-based revolutionary line and immediate tasks and ultimate goal of the Korean revolution with clairvoyance. Following liberation, he accurately reckoned with the prospects of the country's development and put forward the line of carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and building the revolutionary base of democracy. This made it possible to build up north Korea into a solid base for the final victory of the Korean revolution and to undertake socialist revolution directly after the successful democratic revolution.

The great leader laid down the line of building an independent national economy in anticipation of the future requirements of socialist construction; the theory of the transitional period and proletarian dictatorship; and the theory of the three revolutions, the ideological, technical and cultural. And he wisely guided our people to carry all these into practice.

He has Juche character and revolutionary principle. He ignores any set formulas and theories and advances new lines and policies to meet the demands of the people and the revolution and carries them through to the end.

The respected President Kim Il Sung pioneered a new era of national-liberation revolution in colonies and, after the country's liberation, illuminated the correct road new Korea should take. After the war in Korea he put forth the basic line of socialist economic construction and the policy of socialist transformation, both of which were quite original. He also advanced the policy of revolutionizing, working-classing and intellectualizing the whole of society and the policy of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based. All this eloquently testifies to the greatness of his unique Juche leadership.

The great leader proposed original lines and policies suited to every period and stage of the revolution and wisely led our people to their implementation. This enabled our country to unswervingly follow the shortest road to the construction of socialism and communism.

The respected President Kim Il Sung is the genius of revolution and construction who has exceptional revolutionary sweep and prodigious art of leadership.

He shouldered all the heavy burden of the revolution and construction and made unrelenting efforts for national prosperity. In any complex situation and arduous struggles he audaciously organized all work and positively pushed it forward relying on the strength and wisdom of the popular masses, so that he actively coped with difficulties and turned adversities into favourable conditions.

At the beginning of the Five-Year National Economic Plan the great leader conducted an all-people ideological struggle against the enemy's offensive and the manoeuvres of motley opportunists on the one hand and, on the other, placed the main stress on socialist economic construction. In this course the great upswing of socialist construction and the Chollima movement took place, which strengthened the politico-ideological unity of the Party and people and accelerated the tempo of the revolution.

By always enlisting the people's strength to the full, the respected leader solved one problem and raised another in succession, so as to develop the revolution and construction by leaps and bounds. He does not tolerate the slightest manifestation of stagnation and stalemate, passivism and conservatism and leads our people to victory all the time.

Since the Chollima movement was launched, continuous innovations and advances have been brought about every day throughout all spheres of socialist construction, thereby creating a new "Chollima speed".

The respected President Kim Il Sung always grasped the main link in the whole chain of work and concentrated efforts on it to resolve all problems by finish-one-by-one tactics and lightning methods.

Soon after liberation he proposed the establishment of the democratic base as the central task before new Korea; during the postwar reconstruction he defined heavy industry as the main link in tackling all problems; and during the Six-Year National Economic Plan he brought about great progress on all fronts, while concentrating on capital construction. Now, he has set forth the complete victory of socialism as the immediate task of the Korean revolution and is focussing every effort on carrying it out.

Indeed, the esteemed President Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and the prodigy of revolution and construction who passed through all kinds of ordeals and difficulties on the revolutionary road and has led the whole process of the revolutionary struggle with unfailing energy and devotion.

Our Party and people could proudly march onward along the road of victory and glory in whatever arduous and delicate situation, thanks to the superb leadership of the great leader who has so long worked heart and soul for the brilliant future of our people.

An infinitely bright future lies ahead of the Korean people who further the cause of modelling all of society on the Juche idea under the well-advised guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung talks with heroes and model combatants (June 1951)

IRON-WILLED BRILLIANT COMMANDER

On April 25 this year the Korean people greet the 50th birthday of the Korean People's Army which was founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

On this day they recollect with deep emotion the distinguished strategy and tactics of respected President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who beat two formidable imperialisms by dint of his great audacity

and matchless wisdom.

Japanese imperialism which had occupied Korea made inroads on many parts of Asia. It was a strong enemy who dreamed of setting up the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by force of its much advertised "crack" army more than two million strong.

So, it was beyond all conventional conceptions to

fight this strong enemy through prolonged guerrilla warfare without any rear at home or a regular army.

As for US imperialism, it was a ringleader of modern imperialism. It styled itself as the "strongest in the world", reigning over the vast territory on the American continent and many colonies.

Korea was then a fledgling; hardly five years had passed since it was liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. So, it was without precedent in the world history of war that such a small country had a showdown with the huge allied forces of modern imperialism. The US imperialists bragged that they were "sure to win, earlier or later." Meanwhile bourgeois military experts drew a hasty conclusion that it was all up with Korea.

But what was the outcome of the Korean people's anti-Japanese war and Fatherland Liberation War?

Japanese imperialism licked the dust in a decade or so after the Korean people declared war against it, and US imperialism knelt down before them and had to sign the armistice agreement in three years after it launched the war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

The great leader, a man of great wisdom and insight, conceived outstanding strategies and tactics suitable to each stage of the war and advanced singular war methods. He tactfully applied them in practice and made formidable enemy forces crumble like a mud wall and turned insolent cutthroat generals into losing generals and generals without soldiers.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he clarified the basic principle of guerrilla warfare, which is to kill many enemy while conserving our force at the maximum. In addition, he thought out and applied Juche-based tactics including establishing guerrilla bases as the fountainhead of the whole Korean revolution.

The Arduous March which took place from December 1938 to March 1939 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle graphically shows a heroic struggle in which the great leader's original guerrilla

tactics and war methods achieved overall effect. He beat the enemy hundreds of thousands strong at will, employing protean tactics.

It was in the summer of 1951, and the Fatherland Liberation War had been on for over a year. The great leader called a meeting to discuss an operation against a new "offensive" prepared by the US imperialists. He asked high-ranking commanders present on the occasion where they thought the enemy was directing the brunt of their attack and where our main theatre of defence should be. The commanders expressed their view that the enemy's main theatre of operation would be in the western sector of the front which had relatively developed routes for mobility and, accordingly, our main theatre of defence should be in the west.

However, he went up to the operational map and marked with a red pencil the eastern sector of the front where there is Height 1,211, and in a stentorian voice said, "**This is where the enemy is aiming at!**"

He explained that although the enemy was active in the western and central sectors it was a sheer trick, and that his real aim was to land a large force in the Wonsan area on the east coast and have it push the front northward in coordination with the ground force. Therefore, he said our main theatre of defence should not be in the western but in the eastern sector of the front.

His judgement proved correct when Ridgeway launched on the "summer offensive" in the eastern sector. This offensive was a reckless one like pelting eggs at a rock. Height 1,211 and other heights were covered with numberless dead enemy soldiers. The "summer offensive" became a "death offensive."

Original strategy, tactics and war methods employed by the great leader enabled the Korean People's Army to liberate Seoul in three days after the outbreak of the war, and rout the "ever-victorious" 24th US division and even capture its commander in Taejon, the enemy's "provisional capital", which they described as their "last defence

line." Our unit seized Height 351, the "impregnable fortress", in a matter of 15 minutes.

In this period, too, the great leader worked out many unique strategy, tactics and methods of warfare and admirably employed them, including employment of the sniper movement, the aircraft- and tank-hunting group movements.

Thus, the great leader wrought numberless military miracles, and the Japanese imperialists and US imperialist aggressors were powerless before his distinguished strategy and tactics. Therefore, the Japanese imperialist lamented that the great leader's strategy and tactics even "shock the devils", and the US imperialists deplored, "The myth was shattered. Our country is not so mighty as people think."

To smash the enemy's military superiority with our politico-ideological superiority was a principle held fast to by the great leader President Kim Il Sung throughout the periods of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War.

He intensified ideological education among the army and the people to imbue them with the immortal Juche idea, strong anti-imperialist revolutionary idea, lofty patriotism and confidence in victory. And he always lived with them during those arduous days and looked after them with warm paternal love. The result is that invincibly unified ranks were formed, with the great leader putting his trust in the strength of the army and the people and the latter loyal to him to the last moment of their lives.

During the last war the People's Army made a temporary strategic retreat. One night the great leader saw a unit marching through the dark and had a chat with a young soldier. He asked him, "Where are you going?"

"We are going to the Supreme Headquarters," the soldier replied.

"What for?"

"To receive a new combat order from Comrade Supreme Commander."

"Can you win the fight with Yankees once you get

the order?"

"We can! I'm sure we can."

Hearing the soldier's lively reply, the great leader said to the accompanying officials in an excited tone.

"Look! The Korean youth are not dead. The Korean people are sure to win! They will win for certain!"

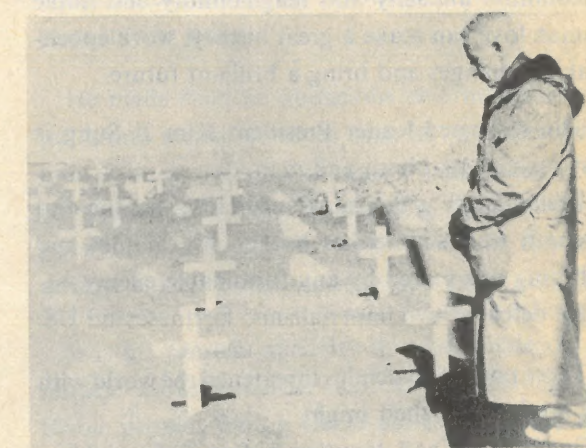
Both the great leader and a soldier were quite confident of victory on the eve of a new battle during the trying days.

The enemy could count the number of their troops, aircraft and tanks but could not see the strength of our people who fought on, firmly rallied around the great leader.

The great leader combined our politico-ideological superiority with strategic-tactical superiority and led the anti-Japanese war and the Fatherland Liberation War to victory. He knocked down two imperialisms which have tremendous military power and liberated the fatherland and safeguarded its freedom.

Great President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a peerless hero and brilliant commander who made a most remarkable history of modern warfare.

Kim Sun Ryong



The US imperialist aggressors are defeated in the Korean war

EXTRAORDINARY AUDACITY

Today our people have become a mighty and dignified nation and our country has turned into a socialist paradise.

Ours is a small country and our people suffered the most tragic fate in modern history.

Who has made such a people a most dignified and independent people and who has effected epoch-making changes in such a backward country in a short span of time?

He is none other than the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

With an iron will and unexcelled courage he gave our people a giant strength with which to move mountains and bury seas and led the arduous Korean revolution from victory to victory.

Only a great man possessed of a big heart and of uncommon audacity and magnanimity and noble human love can make a great history, work epoch-making changes and bring a brilliant future.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is just such a great hero and man.

His audacity is the source of heroic stamina and strength which is neither broken by thunder and lightning nor scared by any formidable enemy.

He defeated two imperialisms, Japanese and US.

These powerful enemies threatened the world with the myth about their might.

But he remained dauntless before their might.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he looked upon the high-spirited "Great Empire of

Japan" as an armory for the guerrillas and its aggressive army as an arms supplier for them.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) he saw the frenzy of the US imperialists as the last-ditch effort of the one whose sun is setting.

At the age of 20 he proclaimed a great war against Japanese imperialism, the powerful enemy, with small armed ranks and victoriously fought for 15 years against its million-strong Kwantung Army armed to the teeth though there was neither territory nor support of state power and regular army.

The same was true of the Fatherland Liberation War.

On June 25, 1950 the US imperialists started the war and a great ordeal befell our country. An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was summoned in Pyongyang.

The meeting hall waiting for the great leader was in a tense atmosphere.

A sonorous voice came from the corridor with a hearty laughter, saying: Yankees have mistaken us Koreans.

It was the voice of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He entered the meeting hall with composure in company with an official.

The atmosphere of the hall changed at once.

He mounted the rostrum and said in an angry voice that Koreans should teach the Yankees a lesson as the latter despised the former.

The issue of the Korean war was decided already at that time.

With an audacity with which he leads huge enemy forces by the nose he, in command of the two year-old Korean People's Army, defeated the aggression forces over two million strong mobilized by the US imperialists.

He grows more audacious whenever the revolution faces difficulties and formidable ordeals.

After the severe war against the US imperialists Korea was in the most difficult conditions that history ever knew. Everything having suffered destruction, Korea lay in heaps of cinders.

Shall Korea be able to regain her feet?

The world followed her with such an apprehension. Then, what was her answer?

On the third day after the ceasefire the great leader visited the Hwanghae Iron Works which was still smelling of burning and filled with smoke. Broken bricks, twisted pipes, entangled electric wires, dead stacks with magpies' nests on them.... The works seemed not to be able to rise again.

He picked his way up a hillock in the works. He bore a firm determination in his face. He said in a confident voice:

"We've got to build a bigger open-hearth furnace on the spot where the small one was destroyed by the Yankee devils, and replace the thatched huts with brick buildings. We must show the Yankee villains the worth of the Korean people in reconstruction work as well."

This solemn declaration was a bolt from the blue to the US imperialists who prattled that Korea would never rise again within a hundred years; it was the answer of Korea.

With such an iron will and audacity the great leader carried out the two most difficult and complex stages of social revolutions in a short time, pushed forward two rehabilitations from two de-

structions with lightning speed and brought about world-startling changes.

His conception of speed and time can never be fathomed or measured by common knowledge and mathematical calculation.

He thinks that we can take a hundred or a thousand steps while others walk a step, and that we can do in 10 or 20 years what took others one or two hundred years.

Immediately after the truce, the damage surveying group of the Pyongyang Textile Mill said that it would take at least five years to reconstruct the mill.

Two days after the gunfire ceased the great leader visited the mill. After receiving the report of the group he said: If it takes five years to rebuild this mill alone, then scores of years will be needed to rehabilitate all that was destroyed in the war. We can rebuild this factory in two months, not five years.

From five years to two months—this is one-thirtieth of the estimated duration. This is precisely his method of calculation.

The history of industrial construction shows that industrialization took hundreds of years. Others took hundreds of years for industrialization.

But we cannot do so. We must do it in 10 or 15 years in war ruins.

He made such an audacious determination and put it into reality. He does what he once decided to even if the sky falls, makes ways by damming up the sea and shortens time. He makes an impossibility a possibility, converts woe into weal and turns an adverse situation into a favourable one.

It is his peerless audacity that has made ours a miracle-working heroic Korea and an undying heroic people. With a world-moving audacity and uncommon leadership ability he is enriching the new great age of independence, the Juche age.

Kang Dok Ryong

WE CHANT WITH BEST WISHES

Under the bright sun and shining lodestar, this land is marking the most auspicious national holiday, the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Even flowers in hills and fields celebrate this day, giving forth their sweet scents. And our people who lead a life worth living, an independent and creative life, give full vent to their joyous feelings on this day they have awaited so.

All the people across the nation turn their thoughts to Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution where the great leader was born, and to Mansu Hill where his statue stands. These places are visited by an endless stream of people and among them are veteran fighters who took part in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, heroic workers and cooperative farmers and working intellectuals who have loyally upheld the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party.

With these places are also the minds of the south Korean people who in the teeth of frenzied fascist repression, seek the road to regeneration looking up at the northern sky bright with the sun and the lodestar, and of overseas Koreans who turn to the sky over Pyongyang with hope and confidence despite their hardships in foreign lands.

Greeting April 15, the hearts of our people burn with a sincere desire for him to remain as young as he was in 1945 when he was heading for the square where he was welcomed as a young general on his triumphant return home.

Out of this very desire, they sing a song to wish the great leader long life and good health:

*Our leader dedicates all his life
To bring a full, rich life to us.
Our happiness today so great it knows no bounds
In his fatherly bosom warm with love.*

*We'll follow you to the end of the earth,
We'll attend you till the end of the sun and the moon.
Conveying your benefaction to generations to come,
We'll always remain loyal to you.*

*May you live long, our great leader, our father,
We pray with all our hearts.*

This song is, indeed, a paean of our age praising the great leader who has performed everlasting revolutionary exploits while fighting all his life for freedom and happiness of the people.

Fifty years and more have elapsed since he came out of the brushwood gate of the thatched house at Mangyongdae, taking upon himself the destiny of the country. He was only 13 then. Every footmark of his left on the road he has traversed is permeated with his devotions and exertions for happiness of the people.

The great leader led the anti-Japanese war to victory, bearing the brunt of ordeals and hardships himself and, after liberation, built a new country starting from next to nothing, even denying himself sleep.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Today all our people sing of their happy life in this earthly paradise. But the great leader never stops his on-the-spot-guidance tour even on holidays, in an endeavour to bring greater prosperity to the country and a happier life to the people.

A few years ago, on a holiday a cooperative farm official met with the great leader on the field of his farm. He was moved to see him denying himself a rest even on a holiday. "Leader, you don't take a rest even today...." Words failed him.

He expressed the anxiety of the Korean people who had failed to satisfy their plain desire to see the fatherly leader take a rest even for once.

During the anti-Japanese revolution, the guerrillas would often asked him to take a rest, as they were anxious about his health. He refused it every time, saying that he would take a good rest when the country was liberated. But his promise had never

been fulfilled; he was out in the field on that holiday.

The official could not contain himself for emotion. The great leader said caressingly:

"You ask me to rest even a single day. But I regard it as a rest to walk lanes on the farm like this."

The great leader started his life for the good of people, and the 70 years are adorned with many stories about his love for them.

Therefore, the hearts of our people pulsate with intense loyalty. They wish to follow the great leader who has devoted his all to bring them today's happiness, to the end of the sky and the earth and hold him in high esteem till the end of the sun and the moon.

The paean of allegiance, reflecting their feelings, rings across this socialist country to greet the greatest national holiday of April 15

Yun Yong Gum

Phraseology

Modelling All Society on the Juche Idea

Modelling all society on the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution.

This struggle is a continuation of our revolution which started and has developed under the banner of the Juche idea and a revolutionary struggle of a high stage to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche by deepening our revolution and construction.

The immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

A VISIT TO MANGYONGDAE IN APRIL



The 70th April has come since the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, was born amid the blessing of all.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday people visit Mangyongdae with their best wishes and boundless reverence for him.

I mixed with visitors and walked up a hillock where I could see the great leader's native home.

Mangyongdae is dear to the hearts of all our fellow countrymen.

It is a holy revolutionary place where the great leader was born and spent his childhood, fostering a high revolutionary ambition.

All kinds of flowers were in full bloom and Mangyongdae presented a picturesque view.

Looking down at Mangyongdae in humble reverence, I recalled what the great leader had said to his men by a campfire one night in May 1937 just before the advance into the homeland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

Mangyongdae is where I grew up.... As you all love your native places I love Mangyongdae.

Every blade of grass and every tree carry the will and sincerity of my own folks. The trees planted by me must have grown considerably now. Why should I not think of, love and value such things?

People went in and out of the great leader's old home through the gate in a steady stream.

As a young boy the great leader came out of this very gate and walked up the hillock where he started out on the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation, pledging himself not to return until he regained his lost country as his father had wished.

Today people come to Mangyongdae over the hillock from all over the world to learn from the great President.

The roots of our revolutionary history grew and the foundation of today's Korea was laid in his inerasable footprints left on the historic hillock.

Lost in this thought, I went to the native home with other visitors.

The ordinary low-eaved thatched house, the like of which was to be seen anywhere in our country under Japanese imperialist rule, and furniture and farm implements vividly reminded me of the hard life and glorious

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

history of the great leader's revolutionary family.

One misshapen water jar and another repaired in so many places that its original form is indiscernible, worn-out weeding hoes and others clearly showed the frugality of Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, who ran this revolutionary family in the depths of poverty.

I came out of the native home and saw a family transplanting carefully-tended rare flowers in the garden in front of the home.

From the flowers in the garden planted out by our people at different parts of our country I saw their beautiful hearts.

Several foreigners stood before the old home straightening themselves.

They were going to have their photograph taken.

Indeed, this home is the cradle of the revolution which attracts everybody.

A foreign friend who paid his third visit to Mangyongdae said:

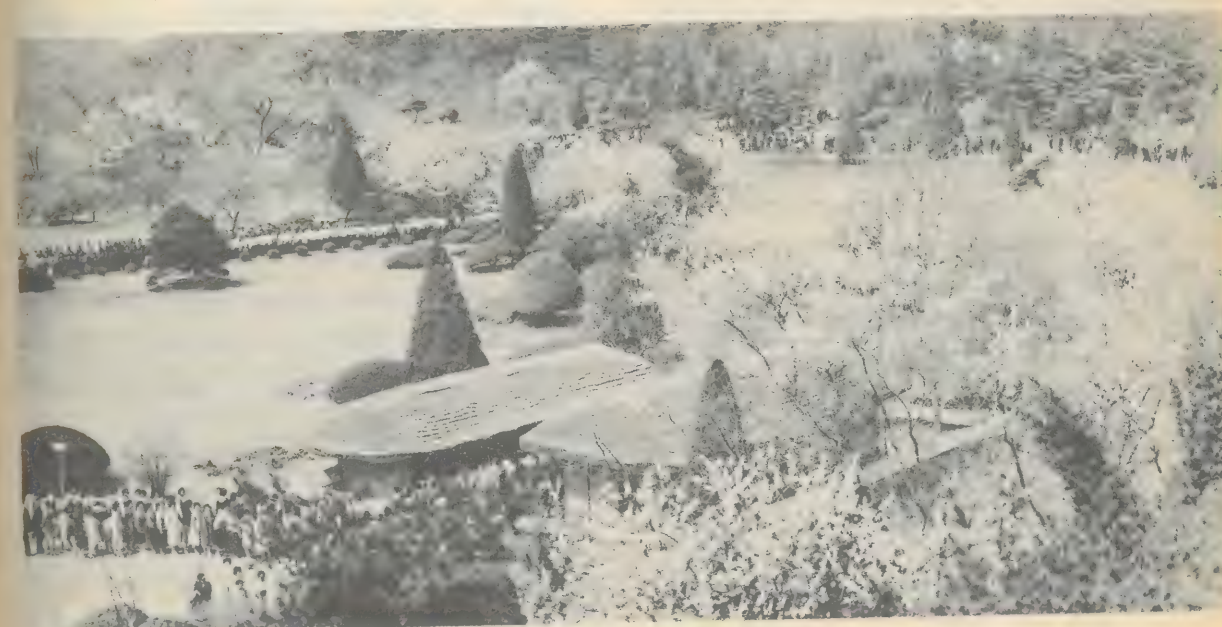
"The more I see Mangyongdae, the more I would like to see it. If one is to be a true revolutionary one must come and see President Kim Il Sung's native home to learn from his revolutionary history and spirit."

Visitors to this small thatched house, irrespective of language and colour, all learn about the great leader's revolutionary family and his greatness.

I joined the visitors in looking round the swinging site, the sliding rock, the warship rock, the angling site, the study site and the wrestling site and recalled his childhood when he fostered a high ambition of national liberation.

I climbed Mangyong Hill which unfolded, as its name implies, ten thousand beautiful sceneries in balmy April before my eyes, and, feeling the pulse of our vibrant country, I heartily wished a long life and good health to the great leader who has made our country prosperous and provided our people with the happiness of today.

Kang Myong Son



With a feeling of reverence and best wishes working people visit the President's old home at Mangyongdae in an endless stream

"Kim Il Sung's Works" (Vols. 8, 9 and 10) Issued

The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently brought out "Kim Il Sung's Works" (Vols. 8, 9 and 10) in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Arabic and German.

Volume 8 contains 36 historic works published by the great leader from August 1953 to June 1954—reports, concluding speeches, speeches, talks, orders, etc.

This book gives the orientation and stages of postwar reconstruction and the unique basic line of socialist economic construction following the Korean war, the outstanding policy of Party organizations enlisting broad patriotic democratic forces in the postwar reconstruction by improving and strengthening the work of the united front, and the policy and ways of increasing self-defence potential to cope with the new war moves of the US imperialists and their stooges.

It also gives the policy of building up Party ranks and strengthening its leadership of the administrative and economic work and the policy of making full preparations for the complete socialist reorganization of agriculture by improving the management of the agricultural cooperatives organized on an experimental basis, new reasonable proposals to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and original ideas, theories, lines and policies giving full answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction.

Volume 9 includes 30 immortal classics published

by the great leader from July 1954 to December 1955—reports, speeches and talks as well as articles and congratulatory messages.

This book sets out original ideas, theories and policies on laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and on the socialist transformation of economic form, the most important task in building the basis of socialism, and reviews rich experience gained in the struggle to carry them into effect.

It also sheds light on the orientation and ways to firmly establish Juche in the Party ideological work against dogmatism and formalism and strengthen class education and on the question of establishing revolutionary mass viewpoint and work method and popular style of work.

And it clarifies the consistent position and ways and means of our Party to achieve national reunification.

Besides, it fully systematizes outstanding ideas and theories and strategic and tactical policies and political, economic, cultural, military and other affairs of the revolution and construction including the problem of enhancing the militant function and role of the Party, the staff of the revolution.

Volume 10 contains 25 historic works published by the great leader in 1956—reports, speeches, talks, answers and others.

It sets forth the unique policy of cementing the unity of ideology and will of the Party and its cohesion and raising its leading role, the policy of



Resolve of Loyalty

I OFFER MY BEST WISHES

We workers of the Kangson Steel Plant visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, one warm and balmy day in April on the eve of the birthday of the great leader.

As I walked with reverent awe along the garden path in front of the great leader's native home various events in over 30 years of my worthwhile life under his tender care flashed through my mind like a kaleidoscope.

In October 1945 after liberation the great leader called on us workers of Kangson first, instead of visiting Mangyongdae within a calling distance, his native place which he had never forgotten while fighting bloody battles against the Japs for more than 20 years. At the time we working class and other people of this

land unanimously wished him to remain a young general in his thirties forever.

Whenever an ordeal befell our revolution he firmly believed in us and visited Kangson first.

I was seated on the platform allaying excitement with difficulty at the Second National Meeting of the Vanguards in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in May 1968. The great leader stood me and introduced me to the audience, saying: "This is Comrade Chin Ung Won. As soon as I initiated the Chollima movement he was the first to kindle the torch."

This is not all.

He brought up me, an ordinary smelter, into a Hero of the Republic and the manager of three steel shops and decorated me with "Kim Il Sung Order."

I don't know how to repay his love and grace.

I hail from south Korea.

My greatest heartache is that we fail to greet his 70th birthday with the grand festival of reunification.

I only renew my resolution to be faithful to the great leader and the glorious Party forever.

Together with all beautiful hearts of this land where all kinds of flowers and happiness are in full bloom and with the hearts of the working class earnestly wishing the fatherly leader eternal youth, I offer my best wishes to him.

Chin Ung Won
Manager
Integrated Steel Shop
Kangson Steel Plant



Chin Ung Won (first from right)

keeping a high tempo in socialist economic construction by actively enlisting the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses, and clarifies the character and mission of our literature and art and tasks and ways to develop them along Juche lines.

It also expounds in an all-round way our Party's invariable position and policy of striving to

strengthen the unity and solidarity with the socialist countries under the banner of proletarian internationalism, and outstanding revolutionary ideas and theories and strategic and tactical policies which serve as guidelines in all areas of the revolution and construction.



I'LL REMAIN LOYAL UNTIL THE END OF MY LIFE

The most auspicious national holiday of April, the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, is near at hand.

Greeting this holiday I look back with a full heart on my fruitful, happy life in the grateful embrace of the respected leader.

One day in June 1976, the great leader was in South Hwanghae Province for on-the-spot guidance, and he again visited my farm. He discussed farming with me and then

said that because I was 64 years old, I had to work ten more years as chairman of the farm. This is a manifestation of his deep trust in me.

The great leader trusts me as deeply as ever, kindly helping me to remain faithful to the revolution and live a worthy life.

That day the great leader suggested to me to have a photo taken with him as a souvenir of the meeting after a long interval. With a beaming smile on his face, he posed arm in arm with me, a mere farmer.

He showed such profound trust and love to me, which I'll never forget, before he bid farewell to resume his tour of guidance.

He has visited farms across the nation for on-the-spot guidance, from a remote mountain village in the north to a village near the Military Demarcation Line, from a farm on a lone island to the tideland on the west coast.

He has taken a loving care of everything in our countryside from efficient modern farm machines to every high-yielding seed, from farmers' dwellinghouses to kitchen

utensils. He has helped us farmers to solve any matter.

Not only this. Take my case, for instance.

I had to start working before liberation, when I was eight, as a farm-hand and day labourer. But, now, thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader I have the "Kim Il Sung Order", the highest order, decorated and I am Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Hero of Labour and farm chairman.

Indeed, the great leader's love and kindness become warmer and warmer; they are like a spring which never dries.

I'm now on the other side of 70. Although I am feeble physically, my loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party gets more intense.

I'll remain loyal until the end of my life, so will my family one generation after another.

Fatherly leader, may you live long!

An Dal Su
Managerial Chairman
Sowon Cooperative Farm
Pyoksong County
South Hwanghae Province



An Dal Su (first from right)

I WILL MAKE BIOLOGY SERVE PEOPLE



Paek Sol Hui (second from right)

Our people are celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the greatest national holiday.

His life of 70 years dedicated to the freedom and happiness of the people includes his immortal services to us scientists, too.

I cannot forget a happy and glorious day in October 1979. That day I was lost in working on a new crop on my experimental plot, when I was called by the great leader to Pyongyang. This was a great surprise to me.

I was on the threshold of his room calming myself with difficulty, when the great leader ushered in me saying: "O it's you! Come on in." He heard me out about the results of my research into a new crop and extolled me.

He looked affectionately at me and said that I would join the Party the next day sponsored by the Party Central Committee and that he himself would hand a membership card to me. Moved by his warm love, I burst into tears. He stroked my shoulder and asked me again and again to stop crying.

The next day an important meeting was held, where the fatherly leader said that he would inform the audience of a glad news and introduced the results of my research. He proposed to welcome me for having devoted my all to the good of the country and people, the Party and the leader.

He spoke highly of me as an unassuming hero and conferred on me the honourable title of Labour Hero and a degree of doctor.

I shall never be able to repay this love and trust.

I don't think that I have done a great work.

If I did anything, I only did my duty as a scientist.

The great leader found a new bud in my minor success and fostered it. But he afforded me all honour and glory.

I am carrying on my research with better equipment and experimental apparatuses than any foreign scientists have.

I will work, counting every minute and second, to gain better research results. Thus I will make biology serve the people as instructed by the great leader and give greater joy to him and the glorious Party centre.

In particular, I will preserve and develop precious political integrity provided by him and become a true scientist who fulfils noble revolutionary obligations.

Paek Sol Hui
Doctor
Biological Institute
Academy of Sciences



I WILL BE A DEPENDABLE HEIR TO THE REVOLU- TIONARY CAUSE



O Hye Ryon (second from right)

At this moment when we are celebrating the auspicious 70th birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benign father of our people, I would like to offer my best wishes to him with a deep bow.

Throughout his life of 70 years he has devoted his all to the country and people in the teeth of hardships. Among other things, he took great loving care of the children of revolutionary martyrs to bring them up reliable revolutionaries to succeed their parents.

When Korea was under the rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors the fatherly Marshal led my grandfather to take the road of struggle. He had been born into a poor peasant family ground by toil through generations.

It is a duty of the people to dedicate their lives to the struggle to regain their lost country. But, when my grandfather fell in action, the respected father Marshal was more aggrieved over his death than anybody else. And he was the first to call on my family after liberation. Later on, he visited my home many

times and bestowed warm love on us.

He reared my father, bereaved son of a revolutionary fighter, as a mainstay in nation-building. Still not satisfied with this he revisited my home in September 1967. I was six years old then. He put me on his knees, stroked my head fondly with his gentle hand, and told me to grow quick and be a good person like the grandpa. I was too young to understand then why he frequented the home of the bereaved son of an plain fighter in spite of the heavy pressure of state affairs.

But, now, I can understand what he meant when he asked me to grow quick and be a pillar of the nation.

He got me to attend Kim Il Sung University, a great sanctuary of learning. What is more, he honoured me by making sure that I attended the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which was held in his presence. This moved me to tears. At the Congress he taught us youth to become dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

It is my ethical obligation to be faithful to him who has guided my family with meticulous care to be true to the revolution from generation to generation—from great grandfather down to me.

I will master Juche philosophy and accumulate useful knowledge for the revolution and construction come what may, so as to scale a lofty eminence of science. I will prepare myself to be a dependable heir to the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the respected father Marshal, the great leader of our Party and people, holding him in high esteem as my family did.

O Hye Ryon

Fourth-year Student
Philosophical Faculty
Kim Il Sung University



TOKEN OF LOYALTY



The whole country is astir as if on the eve of a festive day and a new upsurge is taking place in socialist economic construction from the beginning of the New Year 1982.

Every day mass media convey news of pre-schedule fulfilment of the assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan of the National Economy by smelters and weavers as well as of good catch by pelagic fishermen. A town-like street rose in Pyongyang in less than a year, adding to the

splendour of the capital.

Miracles are wrought also among us writers. An eighty year-old novelist, though totally paralyzed and deprived of his sight at that, has been writing a 10,000-page trilogy for nearly ten years now with the help of his wife.

What has made the whole country bubbling over with high revolutionary enthusiasm and miracles from the outset of this year?

April 15 this year is the 70th birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, the greatest national holiday.

Our people's burning desire is to do something special as a token of loyalty in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader who has devoted his all to their welfare for his life.

That is why all our people enjoying a blissful life in his embrace are working to the best of their wisdom and energy to please him.

I completed a novel "Song of Passion" after several years' hard work to repay his great favors.

This meaningful year I am going to write another novel to help to adorn the big flower garden of our Juche literature and art more beautifully.

Writer Kim Hong Mu



Kim Hong Mu (right)



A SAD ROAD

The great leader General Kim Il Sung has many officials whom he loves. They are not elevated personages but simple workers, peasants, miners and fishermen such as are often found in factories, mines and farming and fishing villages.

He is always happy when he meets them.

Among them is peasant Rim Gun Sang, who used to be the chairman of Okdo Cooperative Farm in Ryonggang County, South Pyongan Province.

It was in the grim war days that the great leader first met him. In January 1952, there was a national conference of the peasants. It was held at the Moranbong Underground Theatre in Pyongyang, and the General listened to the speech from a peasant who had invented a wide-furrow wheat sowing implement. Attracted by the speaker's sincerity, the General shook his big hand when he came down after his speech, saying, "Now I can grasp the hand of a real peasant. You worked hard!" That peasant was Rim Gun Sang.

Since then this ordinary peasant had been a revolutionary comrade and soldier true to the Party whom the General consulted openly about all farming problems.

Meanwhile, Rim Gun Sang had worked faithfully for nearly 20 years to carry out the General's intentions and the tasks he set to him, and had always given his opinion frankly.

Whenever the General passed Okdo-ri, he would stop his car to meet him. Unfortunately, the peasant who had the General's trust and love fell ill.

The General was very worried and sent an officer to the hospital to inquire how he was and sent him valuable medicine. But it was of no avail and in the autumn of 1969 he died.

When he heard of his death, the General was very sad, and said, "We have lost an ardent patriot."

In the early spring of 1970 the year after Rim Gun Sang's death, the General set out on a guidance tour to the Chungsan and Onchon areas. When he got to Ripsok-ri on the Pyongyang-Nampo road and was about to turn towards Ryonggang, he told the driver to stop. Then, pointing towards Nampo, he told him to go straight on.

The driver could not understand why. It was 40 *ri* to Onchon via Ryonggang, and 60 *ri* via Nampo route.

"Aren't we going to Onchon?" he asked.

"Yes, to Onchon"

At this the driver wore a puzzled look.

Seeing his embarrassment, the General said:

"Because I don't want to pass Okdo-ri." There was a catch in his voice.

Only then did the driver understand the General's anguish, and was sorry that he had spoken.

The General had always been glad to pass Okdo-ri, for Rim Gun Sang was always waiting for him in front of the Okdo shop when the car got into Okdo-ri. So the General used to ask his chauffeur to drive slowly when they neared this area and would embrace the peasant when he hurried out.

And now he was no longer there. In days gone by, he would always come out, and if he was not immediately in sight, the General would still tell the driver to stop until he came. But now, however long the car was kept standing, this road that he used to look forward to would only bring him sad memories.

The General would not set foot on this road because he would not bear passing Okdo-ri without Rim Gun Sang. The General's sadness brought a lump to the chauffeur's throat. He turned the car towards Nampo.

It was three years before the General would take the direct road again.

Great Father of the People (2)

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's life of 70 years is a glorious history of a great leader and benignant father of the people who devotes his whole life to their freedom and happiness.

It was on a New Year's Eve. A journalist who visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, chanced to ask its chairman about her New Year's impressions. This abrupt question brought tears to her eyes. "Honestly speaking, I...." she said but could not complete the sentence.

They sat facing each other across a table, over which the chairman kept her head bent. She went on with her talk.

"I am not happy to see the New Year in. Just a few days ago the great leader walked over a snowed-in road to visit our Chongsan plain. The streaks of white in his hair caused by many years of hardships have increased these days. My heart is torn to see this. I wish I could stop time from flying."

The great leader was young when he defeated Japs and made a triumphant return home. Just like the chairman says, the Korean people wish him to retain the same youthful look as ever. They have lumpy throats whenever they think of the respected leader who has led them to break through trying ordeals of the revolution.

* * *

All the Korean people ardently desire that the great leader will live in comfort without any

worries. With the lapse of time this desire grows stronger because they have failed to provide him with even a day's rest throughout the past 70 years. But, still today they fail to satisfy this anxious desire of theirs.

In the early 1950s Korea was going through great tribulations owing to the war provoked by the US imperialist invaders. The anti-Party, counterrevolutionaries and political highfliers viciously manoeuvred to keep step with the "new offensive" of the American imperialists.

The respected leader was always under a shower of enemy bombs either at the Supreme Headquarters or on his tours for on-the-spot guidance.

The basic factors of our people's victory in the grim war lay in the wisdom and devotion, ever-victorious strategy and tactics and spirit of self-sacrifice of the great leader who shoulders the destiny of the country and the people. In these hard days he had to rest, for he had been overstrained ever since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

The Party Central Committee decided that the esteemed leader should have a short rest and receive medical treatment not only for today's destiny of the country and the people but also for their eternal future. However, the great leader, who regards the destiny of the country and the revolution as his own, could not accept this

decision.

The great leader won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War with the same stratagems, courage, self-sacrificing spirit and unbounded devotion to the country and the people as he had displayed in fighting the Japanese imperialists in the Paekdu mountains fluttering a white camouflage cape to carry the battle to final victory.

Yesterday the respected leader took the lead in weathering tempests so as to save the Korean revolution from crisis. Today he keeps working dynamically to bring still greater bliss to the Korean people.

A few years ago the whole nation was enjoying a holiday. The Chairman of the Changchon Cooperative Farm met with the leader on the field.

"Leader, you don't take a rest even today..." The Chairman's voice was choked with deep emotion and words failed him. The respected leader gently patted him on the shoulder and said: **"You ask me to rest even a single day. But I regard it as a rest to walk lanes on the farm."** The great leader is most pleased to see the prosperous country and the happier people and steadily walks a long way for their well-being.

One day in January 1962 he could not turn down the earnest request of the people any more and agreed to have a few days' recess at a rest home.

One could see clearly that the President was very tired from his lifelong work. In the previous year he had guided the different fields of the national economy on the spot and energetically worked without sleep and rest to effect socialist industrialization. From the first days of the New Year 1962, despite the rigours of the winter he spent busy days inspecting many branches for firsthand advices, with a view to gearing up the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

When the esteemed President was ushered into a room by an official of the rest home, a "daily schedule" and "rules on rest-home life" caught his eyes. They had been prepared by the staff of this home and reflected every Korean's ardent desire and loyalty to him. The great leader had to observe them for his health here.

Having read them, he laughed a hearty laugh and said: **"You demand that I live up to these. But there are too many regulations for me to follow..."**

"Get up at 7.... Then, what time should I read, I wonder?" he said with a gentle smile, attentively reading the daily schedule.

"Fatherly leader, the main thing you have to do here at the rest home is take a rest." The manager of the rest home said to him in earnest. The great leader seemed to be really worried then and said: **"You cannot fall asleep at 10, it's a bit too early."**

"But you should act on this schedule here, leader" insisted the manager.

The President agreed with him. **"Certainly I will. I am in your charge now and bound to obey your order without reservation."**

That meaningful night glided on as all the people heartily wished him good rest. The garden was quiet bathed in the moonlight. However, the great leader's room was brightly lit all night through. So was it the following days on end.

One morning the manager found the room vacant as he entered it. He anxiously waited for the President, who returned long past 10 o'clock. Early in the morning he had visited a school for the bereaved children of revolutionaries and looked after their study and life with fatherly affection. He then walked snow-covered roads and visited and encouraged the farmers who came out to prepare for the year's farming.

The officials had so ardently hoped him to enjoy a good rest for this once that they were very upset. Their hearts were full the moment they took over his padded coat. Its hem was caked with mud and, worse still, was torn on one end.

A lump came into the manager's throat and he lowered his tear-filled eyes without a word.

The President read his heart and said: **"The mountains are steep around here. It's torn by a tree twig. Don't worry."** And he asked him to have it mended in the evening.

His plain padded coat faded as if to tell his immeasurable hardships. This winter, too, he had traversed long cragged roads scores of times in the teeth of icy rain or blizzard. At this thought officials got bleary-eyed.

The great leader works heart and soul for the people and considers it joy and bliss. Therefore, he denies himself rest and attends to his work on such days as everyone else takes a rest. We wonder when he will rest even a day or an hour.

One early spring day an official who works with the President was so concerned about his health that he told him: "Leader, every day you go to bed so late. I hope you will sleep soundly at least at dawn."

As if to seek his consent, the President said: **"To be up early is my settled habit. It really is. It was established very long ago—when I was in the mountains.... That time, too, comrades were anxious about my rising early in the morning.... And I promised to sleep sufficiently after liberation and decided to do so in earnest. But it was impossible, you know. I was faced with too much work following liberation. Again I became wake-**

ful at dawn just as in the mountains.... This worried my comrades again. I told them I would have a sleep to my heart's content, once the Party, state and army were built. But this time the war broke out. Then, the reconstruction was undertaken and followed by the grand march of Chollima (winged horse). We lagged so behind others that we could not have caught up with and outstripped them if we had taken sufficient sleep and rest. In the final analysis, life did not allow me to comfortably lie in bed in the morning...."

He paused a few moments before he resumed. **"I am afraid I cannot break but this habit while I am alive."**

The respected leader has devotedly and indefatigably worked for the populace. Now, what he said played upon the official's heartstrings.

On his auspicious April birthday officials wished the President many happy returns and longevity. Then and there he heartily asked them to do more work for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people. These words, though succinct, were a request he made to them and, at the same time, his own lifetime demand and an inexorable creed of his life.

Our great leader bridges over difficulties and hardships Korea encounters at the risk of his life, leads the people along the arduous road of revolution and dedicates his whole life solely to the country and the people.

Therefore, the Korean people think their country is in the embrace of the great President Kim Il Sung. They regard his love as the greatest bliss and always remain loyal to him.





POCHONBO—SACRED REVOLUTIONARY SITE

We left Samji Lake to resume our journey along the Rimyong Stream, a tributary of the Amnok River, and reached a barrage, where the clear blue water of the stream was dammed up.

Above the barrage spread a wide lake, on which a lumbermen's settlement nestled cosily. Behind the settlement were water falls which looked like reels of silk unrolled. The water thundered down from the gaps of the cliff, throwing silvery sprays into the air. It was the Rimyongsu Falls. Here the water rises directly from underground, which is quite phenomenal.

They say spring presents a scene of extraordinary beauty as the falls are covered with pink azaleas.

Over yonder trains heavily loaded with logs are seen from time to time, running at full speed along the riverbank. The scene around here has such a unique charm that passers-by stop over to enjoy it.

As the bus passed Sampo, the confluence of the Rimyong Stream and the Amnok River, our hearts throbbed fast at the thought that we were approaching Pochonbo, the sacred revolutionary site.

Pochonbo—the glorious land! It is a revolutionary battle site associated with the activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. In those grim days of Japanese imperialist rule, he led the

main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and dealt an annihilating blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and imbued the Korean people with the conviction of national liberation.

Alarmed at the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the Japanese imperialists ran amuck to further strengthen the defences along the border line. They dotted Pochonbo as one of their strategic points and stationed many police and guards and a large garrison unit to keep the township under strict watch.

At that time in Pochonbo there were the enemy's repressive and ruling agencies such as the police substation, township office, forest protection office, experimental farm, fire defence hall and post office, through which they severely suppressed and exploited Koreans.

On June 4, 1937 the great leader led the main unit of the KPRA, through the border defences which the enemy boasted as "impregnable", and attacked Pochonbo.

It was 45 years ago when the fierce flames of the revolution flared up into the night sky over Pochonbo and brightened the road to national regeneration for the Korean people who were bear-

ing a grudge against foreign rulers.

In order to hand down to posterity the great revolutionary ideas and immortal revolutionary exploits of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people erected his bronze statue at a place of honour here at Pochonbo.

They also set up the Monument to the Revolutionary Activities of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Pochonbo Revolutionary Museum.

We were wrapped in deep emotions of joy as we revisited Pochonbo to trace the glorious footprints which will remain for ever in history.

We first stopped in front of the bronze statue of the great leader located near the Karim Stream. That unforgettable night he made a fiery speech responding to the enthusiastic cheers of a huge crowd of people who had surged out into the streets:

"Brothers and sisters, look at the flames over there. Those raging flames show that the enemy is doomed. Those flames show the whole world that our nation is not dead but alive, and that if we fight against the Japanese imperialist plunderers we can win."

His speech breathed through the hearts of the Korean people and became unquenchable revolutionary torch and a banner of struggle inspiring them to victory.



Part of
Pochon
township

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Looking up to his statue, we felt as if we were hearing the cheers of the people who greeted him as the sun of the nation and shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voices, shedding tears of emotion.

We inspected the Pochonbo Revolutionary Museum and then looked round the command post during the Pochonbo battle situated by an aspen tree near the Karim Stream, where the great leader gave battle orders; we also visited the police substation which still has the bullet marks of the KPRA, and other immortal relics associated with the battle.

That day we crossed the Karim Stream and climbed the Konjang Hill according to our itinerary.

On the dawn of the day when the battle took place at Pochonbo, the great leader crossed the Amnok River and, towards the daybreak, reached the top of the Konjang Hill where he ordered his men to rest.

The KPRA men were so excited in the embrace of their motherland, having the great leader with them, that they couldn't get a wink of sleep. They were enthralled to see the landscape of the homeland bathed in the morning sun.

They felt the warm breath of the motherland in everything on this land—trees, blades of grass and even a handful of earth.

The top of the Konjang Hill commanded a bird's



Students of the Kim Il Sung Higher School of Physics enrich their knowledge

eye view of the township of Pochonbo along which the Karim Stream meanders. On the hill is a seat of the then headquarters where the great leader was.

We climbed down the hill northwestward along a steep lane and after a good while of walk, got to the Kusi Barrage on the Amnok River.

The Kusi Barrage is a historic revolutionary battle site where the great leader crossed the Amnok River to advance into the homeland leading the expeditionary force of the KPRA and recrossed after the victorious operation at Pochonbo. How did the KPRA men feel when they were recrossing the river, now arms in hands to annihilate the enemy, the river which they had had to cross shedding tears of blood in the past?

At the Kusi Barrage we looked up at the Kusigol Hill on the far side of the river. On their way to the homeland our soldiers were with the great leader on that hill and unboundedly touched to overlook the motherland.

An anti-Japanese fighter who took part in the

homeward march and the Pochonbo battle said in his reminiscences:

"On the top of the Kusigol Hill, we saw the blue water of the Amnok River flowing from the time immemorial and the high peaks in the homeland, soaring above white clouds.

"How we longed for the mountains and rivers!

"We couldn't suppress our rage and our fists trembled clenched at the mere thought of the Japanese imperialist gangsters who, even at that moment, must be bleeding our people white and committing all sorts of atrocities in the homeland which was within a stone's throw...."

In May 1958 the great leader visited Pochon County. He said then that he felt as if he had come back to his own home village after a long absence. He looked back with deep emotion on what had happened over 20 years ago, and personally confirmed one battle site after another. That day the fatherly leader advised that the revolutionary battle sites should be well taken care of so as to uphold the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and splendidly carry them forward through generations.

Following liberation Pochonbo changed beyond recognition.

We looked round many places in the county which had developed into a people's paradise under the care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

In the seat of Pochon County new streets were built to conform with its physical geography, adding beauty to its old looks. The seat has turned into a snug mountainous town. There are modern dwelling houses and camps for visitors to the revolutionary battle site in rows and other service facilities.

Here also are Kim Il Sung Higher School of Physics and other schools, a hospital and house of culture. Pochon County has become a production centre which has many local industry factories fed on rich local resources.

(Continued on Page 58)

Heroic Korean People's Army—Invincible Revolutionary Armed Force of Our Party



This year we celebrate the 50th birthday of the Korean People's Army, the genuine revolutionary armed force of our Party.

With deep emotion and high pride the men and officers of the People's Army and our people fondly recollect the glorious path traversed by the Korean People's Army.

The heroic Korean People's Army is a revolutionary army founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and led by our Party.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Our People's Army is led only by the Workers' Party of Korea. The Korean People's Army defends with arms the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party."**

The creation of a genuine revolutionary army is one of the fundamental problems arising in victoriously advancing and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In the past our people were in colonial slavery and the revolution suffered failure at every step and afforded only bitter, bloody lessons because they had not an outstanding leader and a genuine revolutionary army to defend their country.

When national sovereignty was totally trampled down by foreign imperialists and Korea had to suffer a sad fate, our people were anxious to have a genuine revolutionary army so as to regain their lost country and firmly guarantee the victory of the revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set out on the revolutionary road in his early years, shouldering the destiny of the times and the revolution and of the country and people. He scientifically

analyzed the desire of the people, the serious lesson of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and the fundamental requirements of the revolutionary struggle; and he proposed the Juche-based line of building a revolutionary army and founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932.

The founding of the KPRA was a historic event which declared the birth of a Juche-type army, a new-type revolutionary army fighting to complete the revolutionary cause of the working class, guided by the Juche idea; it was a great happy event for our people which fully met their cherished desire.

As a result of the creation of the KPRA the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea developed onto a new higher stage with armed struggle as its main form, bright prospects were opened for the Korean communist movement, and the Korean people achieved national liberation at last.

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists after the country's liberation created a serious difficulty in the way of the Korean revolution as a whole and our people had to build a new life and a new society in the divided country, face to face with the imperialists.

Taking into full account the situation prevailing in our country and the urgent demand of the revolution, the great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of building a regular revolutionary army to suit the new historical conditions of our country and splendidly carried out the great cause of strengthening and developing the KPRA into the Korean People's Army (KPA). Thus our people were provided with a sure military guarantee

to firmly defend their country and their revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the imperialists and the class enemies of all hues and advance the revolution and construction victoriously.

The heroic KPA's history of half a century since it took its first step in the Paekdu forest is a glorious history of its strengthening and development into an ever-victorious iron revolutionary army under the leadership of the Party and the leader.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung defined it as the fundamental principle of revolutionary army-building to firmly establish the ideological system of Juche in the army, strengthen the unity of ideology and purpose within its ranks and firmly guarantee the Party leadership of the revolutionary army; he attached primary importance to this principle and developed the KPA into an invincible revolutionary army equipped with superb tactics. His leadership enabled the KPA to overpower the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with politico-ideological and strategic and tactical superiority, taking the initiative in every battle.

He set forth a military line of self-reliance in guarding the nation. Its keynote is to turn the whole army into a cadre army and modernize it, arm all people and fortify the whole country. He wisely guided our army and people to implement it successfully, and exerted every effort to make our People's Army an army of the Party, an army of the working class and an army of the revolution. As a result of the execution of the military line, our People's Army has become a modernized cadre army, an invincible revolutionary army, which faithfully serves the country and the revolution. And a defence system embracing all people and the whole country has been established and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress.

In accord with the new legitimate demands of the revolution our Party proposed a revolutionary policy of modelling the whole army on the Juche

idea and showed a new way to strengthen the KPA into an ever-victorious revolutionary army.

Today the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been firmly established in our People's Army; the army is full of loyal zeal to fight, ready to give youth and life for the Party and the leader; and the traditional trait of unity between men and officers and between army and people is in full bloom.

Indeed, the KPA's proud history of half a century is a glorious one in which the great leader President Kim Il Sung's military thought of self-defence and the Party's original policy of revolutionary army-building was realized splendidly and our revolutionary army grew into an invincible one which firmly guards the Party, the leader and the revolution and can defeat any strong enemy.

Our heroic KPA has steadfastly advanced along the road indicated by the Party at each stage of the revolution and become a force of revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution.

In the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War the KPA men fought with all dedication for the respected leader and the Party just as the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men guarded the Headquarters of the Korean revolution politically and ideologically and with their lives, and defended every inch of their motherland with blood and brought about the beginning of the decline of US imperialist aggressors.

All our revolutionary gains including our revolutionary government, best socialist system and strong independent national economy are soaked with the blood of KPA men and officers who heroically fought for the Party and the leader, for the people's happiness and the eternal prosperity of the country and carry the lofty patriotic spirit displayed by them.

We are still on the revolutionary road.

The US imperialists and their stooges, the traitor-

Account of Inspection

Recollecting Birthday of the First Revolutionary Army with Emotion



Working people look round exhibits related to the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

On the occasion of the 50th birthday of the Korean People's Army we visited the Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang.

We were guided into room No. 8.

In the room our eyes were attracted by a big red flag on the front wall and the date "April 25, 1932" inscribed on it. From them we could perceive immediately that the room was devoted to the display of his-

torical materials on the founding of our revolutionary army.

We paused before a picture showing the great leader President Kim Il Sung proclaiming the founding of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army on April 25, 1932.

Revolutionary soldiers stand in rows in an opening of a primeval forest with a red flag at their head. They are in red-starred caps and new uniforms and are armed with rifles and pistols. The great General Kim Il Sung proclaims the birth of the AJPGA to the world with a hand raised on a rock against a big tree.

The room seemed to be ringing with the voice of the great General and his men's cheers of *manse* which had echoed through the forest on the historic day. So we felt as if we stood not before a picture but in the glorious ranks and our hearts were full of emotion.

Our people lost their country because of lack of their genuine revolutionary army and earnestly wished to have their army.

ous Chon Du Hwan clique, are working in every way to hinder the country's reunification and perpetuate its division according to the "two Koreas" policy and frantically staging war exercises, clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." The enemies are increasing the puppet army, bringing in weapons of mass destruction and war materials to reinforce its equipment and feverishly

stepping up new war preparations against us. As a result, there is the danger of a war breaking out at any moment in our country.

We will resolutely repel any aggression of the enemy and firmly safeguard our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains.

Cho Man Gon

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

This earnest desire was fully met by the great leader through founding our people's first revolutionary army.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said about the character and mission of the revolutionary army in his speech "On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army" made at the ceremony to found the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army:

"The AJPGA is made up of the workers, peasants and young patriots who oppose the Japanese imperialists and their stooges and love their country and people; it is a revolutionary armed force which will dedicate itself to protecting the interests of the people."

"The aim and mission of the people's guerrilla army is to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and bring national independence and social emancipation to the Korean people."

His speech was a great declaration of the birth of the Korean people's genuine revolutionary army to the world and their solemn proclamation of war upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

We saw with reverent awe historical materials on immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader in founding the AJPGA.

Room No. 8 displayed the materials concerning the historic Mingyuegou meeting held in December 1931.

Along the line of armed struggle proposed at this meeting, the great leader set forth the policy of organizing and waging armed struggle against Japanese imperialism with guerrilla warfare as its main form and concrete tasks for its execution.

The room exhibited precious historical materials on the great leader's guidance in preparations for founding the AJPGA after the meeting on its walls and in its showcases.

We saw pictures of Dashahe, Xinglongcun and Antu streets where the great leader left inerasable footprints and stopped before a big map.

Red lines on the map showed the places to which the great leader sent political workers to form armed ranks and dotted lines pointed to the places from which many revolutionaries came to Antu to get his instructions.

From the map we could learn how the great leader trained a new generation of patriotic youth of worker and peasant origin as members of armed ranks.

Meanwhile, the great leader put forward the fighting slogan "Weapons are our life and soul! Oppose armed force with armed force!" and organized and guided the struggle to obtain arms and wisely led the mass struggle to seize arms from the enemy.

Thus core elements and arms to form armed ranks were prepared in a short time and the solid mass foundation for armed struggle laid.

We saw with deep interest the

picture of the loft used by the great leader for secret meetings and the horse saddle and pistol used by him, preparing for the creation of the AJPGA, and pictures of then Antu streets where he held the parade of the army after its foundation.

The room also displayed the red flag inscribed with the letters "Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army" which was used for the parade.

From the exhibits we knew clearly again that because the great leader President Kim Il Sung created the revolutionary army in good time our people could defeat the Japanese imperialists and liberate their country and firmly defend national independence and honour from the armed aggression of the US imperialists.

The Korean People's Army, an heir to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has now grown into an invincible army under the sagacious guidance of the great leader, an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and of the glorious Party centre.

We left the museum, warmly feeling in our hearts the lasting exploits performed by the great leader in building our glorious revolutionary army.

Kang Dong Sop



ENGINEERING INDUSTRY: FROM 1.6 PER CENT

When we speak of the might of our ever-prospering country we cannot but think of our independent and modern Juche industry which is steadily developing even in the whirlpool of worldwide economic upheavals.

The might of industry is unthinkable apart from the strong engineering industry at its core.

Hundreds of years have gone since the industrial revolution started with the appearance of looms in the 1730s. The long history of industrial development ranging to today's modern industry is that of mechanical revolution.

Here are figures and facts.

Our engineering industry accounted for only 1.6 per cent of our total industrial output value in 1944, the year before the end of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. We could not even make simple farm implements properly.

We made our first electric motor in 1948 after the country's liberation. It was rough and of a very small capacity. But our workers overjoyed when they succeeded in its trial operation.

In September 1980, over 30 years after, a big heavy machine production centre rose at Taean, the pro-

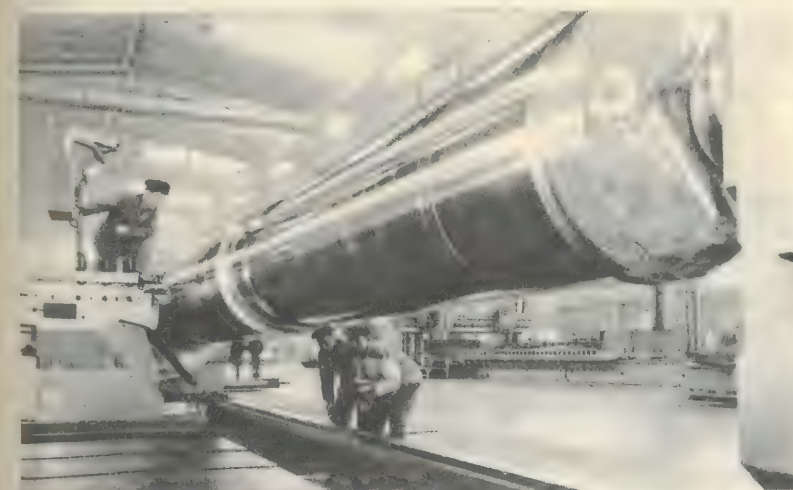
ducer of the first electric motor, and proclaimed its birth to the world on the eve of the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Taean General Heavy Machine Works resembles an industrial town, with scores of shops standing imposingly in a vast area on the Taedong River. This moves people to admiration.

This works enables our engineering industry to build without difficulty large-sized equipment including hydroelectric and thermal power generating equipment, rolling equipment and oversize high-pressure chemical equipment requiring high technique.

This heavy-machine production centre is an epitome of our engineering industry developing rapidly under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Our engineering industry has long made all machines and equipment by itself for the metallurgical, chemical, mining, building-materials and light industries, agriculture, transport and other branches of the national economy. It also produces complete sets of machines and equipment for modern factories.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:



Workers of the Taean General Heavy Machine Works process large parts of machines with ease

"We feel great national pride and self-respect because we have created a powerful engineering industry such as we have today from scratch in the shortest ever time known in history."

Our engineering industry made impressive progress in a very short span of time.

It is entirely due to the sagacious guidance and untiring efforts of the great leader that our engineering industry, which started all but from scratch or from 1.6 per cent, has developed into such a powerful industry as we see today.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), when hot battles decisive to the fate of the country were waged



Workers of the Ragwon Machine Factory mass-produce building machines for nature-remaking

on land and sea and in the air, there were terrific explosions at Huichon and many other places of the northern inland of our country. They were to prepare sites for engineering factories.

Fully confident of victory in the war, the great leader held a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in August 1951 and set forth the task of creating a modern engineering industry, and left the Supreme Headquarters and went a long way to pick out sites for engineering factories.

Our strong engineering industry bases such as the Huichon Machine-tool Plant called "mother factory" and the Sungri Automobile Combine were created in the fierce flames of the war.

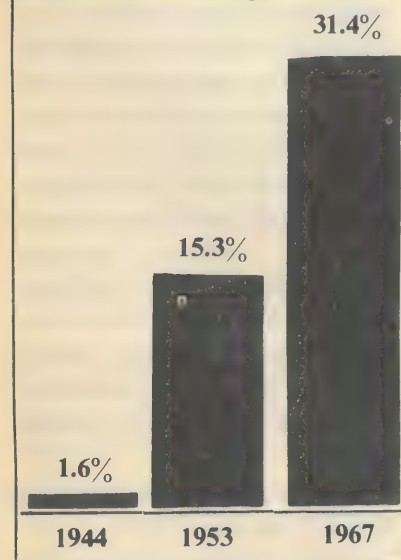
In the postwar period when there

were only heaps of ashes the great leader advanced the basic line of socialist economic construction, an original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture and saw that efforts were directed primarily to heavy industry, the engineering industry in particular.

He wisely guided our people to implement the Party line without the slightest vacillation in the postwar period, overcoming manifold difficulties.

As a result, shortly after the war our country came to export some machine tools and freely produce tractors, trucks, bulldozers, excavators, electric locomotives and other machines and equipment.

Share of Engineering Industry in Total Industrial Output Value



As socialist construction surged ahead, different branches of the national economy needed more machines and equipment of different kinds.

The machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement proposed by the great leader in 1959 marked a turning point in the development of our engineering industry.

Through this movement more than 13,000 machine tools were produced in one year in excess of the planned figures. At all factories machines begot shops, which expanded into factories, and these factories begot new factories.

Let's smash the mystification of machines! There is no difference in theory between planing wood and lathing metal.

With these words the great leader inspired the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant with audacity and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with which they manufactured an 8-metre turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press without large processing machines and equipment.

The engineering industry developed rapidly.

Its share in the total value of industrial output rose from 1.6 per cent in 1944 to 15.3 per cent in 1953, 21.3 per cent in 1960 and 31.4 per cent in 1967, and the self-supply rate of machines and equipment reached over 98 per cent in 1967.

During the Six-Year (1971-76) Plan our engineering industry developed more rapidly. Our country became able to produce by itself equipment for metallurgical, chemical and other modern factories and 300-hp bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 2,500-hp medium-speed engines, 3,000-hp high-speed engines, 50,000-kw generators, 200,000-kva transformers, 2,500-hp diesel locomotives, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes and 20,000-ton cargo ships.

Excepting the five post-liberation years of peaceful construction to get rid of the bad aftermath of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the three years of the war and the postwar rehabilitation period, the history of our modern industry is a little over 20 years.

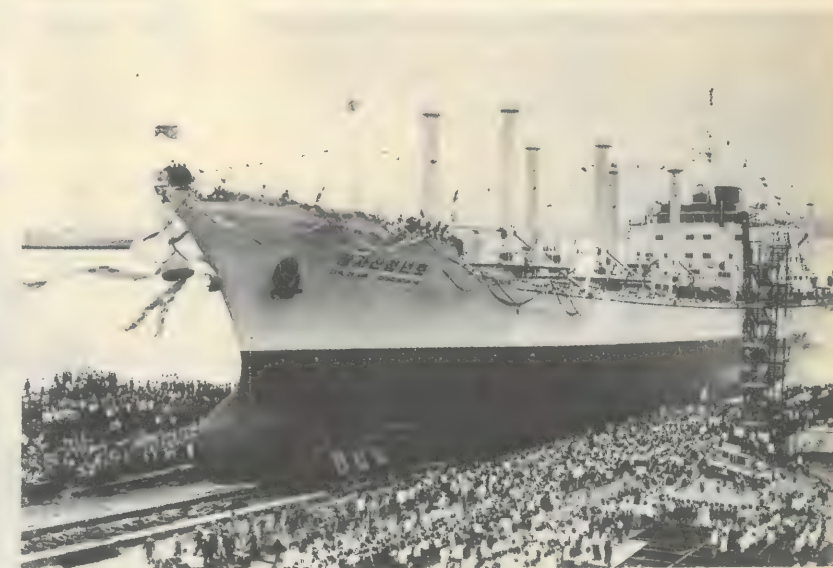
In the period of industrialization

(1957-1970) our industrial output grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average, and from 1970 to 1979 its annual growth rate was 15.9 per cent. The history of modern industry does not know such a great speed.

Today we have a Juche industry strong enough to build whatever we decide to—a big factory or a lock gate by blocking the sea.

The building of a strong independent national economy from scratch in a short time is a brilliant fruit of the unremitting efforts of the great leader to create, strengthen and develop our engineering industry, and it is also one of his immortal exploits.

Choe Dong Sik



A large cargo ship is launched



AGRICULTURE DEVELOPS BY LEAPS

In his New Year Address President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our farming population infinitely faithful to the Party successfully overcame the adverse weather conditions and raised crops well in keeping with the requirements of the Juche farming method."

Every year bumper crops visit Korea, with the result that its grain production increases steadily. In 1948 it yielded 2,670,000 tons of cereals, which surpassed an all-time high registered in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. But it produced 2,870,000 tons in 1956 and over 4,800,000 tons in 1961.

In the 1970s the figures jumped up to 7, 8 and then 9 million tons. Now, our country aims to hit the production target of 15,000,000 tons of food grains. This rate of growth was registered despite the abnormal weather conditions caused by the cold

front. This is really an amazing achievement.

Korea fully satisfied the population's needs for food grains long ago with its own agricultural produce. In addition, it provides industry and stockbreeding with necessary cereals and lays in surplus provisions.

Korean farmers grow richer and richer year after year. It can be illustrated by last year's account settlement and food distribution.

Farm No. 7 shared out a large sum of money and an average of 12.5 tons of grain to each family; and the Mukchon Cooperative Farm in Unpa County distributed to each family 9.8 tons of grain and 2,500 won of cash on an average.

Every year witnesses abundant harvests in Korea, which results from the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre and from the great Juche farming method. This unique method suited to our specific conditions was evolved by the respected leader. This method is highly effective in raising crops in accord with scientific principles and the biological requirements of crops against the adverse effects of the unusual climate, so as to gather in copious crops every year.

Intensified and scientized, our agriculture proves very successful. In 1974, ten years after the great leader's agricultural theses was published, Korea



Rice plants are put out by machines



Our cooperative farms yield rich crops every year

boosted the per-hectare output of paddy to 5.9 tons and that of maize to 5 tons on a nationwide scale and caught up with advanced countries. Subsequently, the per-hectare yield of cereals kept swelling swiftly, so that in 1979 it reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

The great leader created the Juche farming method and built modern industries. He had industry actively help agriculture and advanced the five-point policy for nature transformation, the policy of underground water revolution, thus constantly augmenting agricultural production.

The number of tractors engaged in agriculture multiplied quickly in Korea. As a consequence in 1979 the plain areas were provided with 7 tractors and the in-between and mountainous regions with 6 per 100 hectares of cultivated land; and 1.5 tons of fertilizer was applied to every hectare of paddyfields.

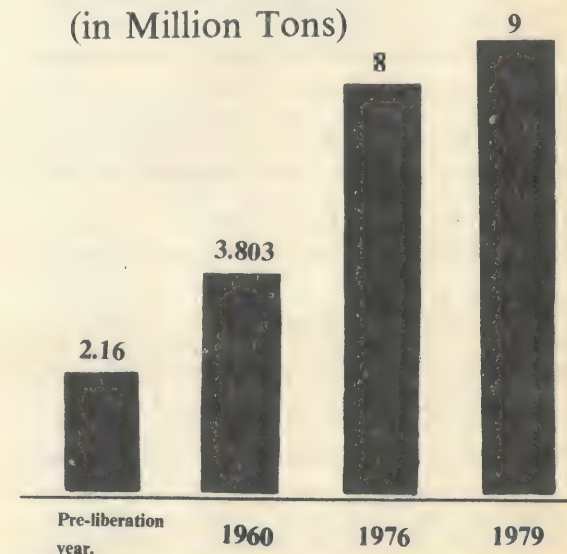
Korean peasants used to do backbreaking jobs bedding out and weeding by hand. But, as a result of the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of agriculture they are farming easily and efficiently with the help of machines and chemicals.

Korea will attain the height of 15,000,000 tons of food grains set forth at the Sixth Congress of the

Workers' Party of Korea in the near future. This figure is over 5.6 times as high as the output of 1948, the year after liberation. This is not a dream but a forthcoming reality.

Chon Jong Ho

**Growth of Agricultural
Production in Korea**
(in Million Tons)



Bright Sunshine Caresses a Remote Village



The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today all our villages are modern and well-to-do. They are like Chollima, the sleek steed, who gallops forward towards the heights of communism."

Last September we visited the out-of-the-way Changtae Cooperative Farm which is located some 40 kilometres away from the historic township of Hoeryong. This farm nestles cosily among the mountains. There was a fine study hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas in the village. One-storey dwellings with curved roofs, a school, a hospital and cultural and welfare establishments were methodically arranged.

On our arrival at the village a song of children was wafted to us on the air. We first walked in that direction. There was a kindergarten, where we met junior officials of the farm. They were watching a performance by the kindergarteners' art circle. When it was over, we met a 70 year-old man named Yu Jin Ryong.

"These children are going to take part in a county contest of art circles. We've seen their rehearsal," said he.

Before liberation there was only a pair of rubber shoes in the whole village. Brides put it on in turns for wedding ceremonies, the old man said. It sounded like a fairy tale. The villagers could not so much as think of going to school or getting hospitalized. Their village

had no electric light. They burnt steep slopes of the surrounding mountains where they grew potatoes and millet to keep the pot boiling.

With the introduction of bus service today it takes only several hours for the villagers to make a round trip from the farm to the township. But, before liberation they had to make a rough trip across rugged mountains to buy a little amount of salt.

Two or three days were needed for the trip. This village had been completely removed from modern civilization and inhabited by moneyless and rightless people.

It was not until the country was liberated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung that the villagers led lives worthy of men and embarked on the creation of a new life. After liberation he often visited Hoeryong which is situated at the northern extremity of Korea. He was concerned about their problems of food, clothing and housing and looked after their livelihood with fatherly love.

The President earnestly advised that in view of the geographical features this farm must develop the economy in a diversified way with main accent on grain production to improve the people's living standards as early as possible.

We visited the terraced orchards at the foot of the mountain. They were heavily laden with fruit and swayed as if to recount the emotions of those days.

Phraseology

Revolutionization and Working-Classization of All Society

The revolutionization and working-classization of all society means training all members of society into true communist revolutionaries equipped with the Juche idea, a great revolutionary idea, and high cultural attainments and transforming all social relations on the pattern of the working class.

It is an indispensable requisite for the building of socialism and communism; it is the most important revolutionary task that has to be fulfilled by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system.

For the revolutionization and working-classization of all society it is necessary to steadily enhance the ideological integrity, organization and revolutionary spirit of the working class through intensified ideological education and organizational tempering, so that they will play the vanguard role in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

It is also important to arm the peasants firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the collectivist spirit and have them acquire the attitude of masters of the revolution, raise their technical and cultural levels to those of the working class and convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

And it is necessary to intensify ideological education and organizational life among intellectuals and educate and temper them in a revolutionary way, encourage them to keep in contact with reality and learn from the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through practical work and thus make them faithfully serve the working class, the Party and the revolution to the end.

It is especially important in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society to give revolutionary and class education to the youth and children belonging to the new generation that have not experienced exploitation and oppression nor undergone revolutionary ordeals and train them into Juche-type revolutionaries who fight resolutely for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

The working-classization of all society ends with the complete victory of socialism but its revolutionization continues until a communist society is built.

All our people are now striving for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

"We rose as one in order to work as advised by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. We built waterways for a distance of dozens of kilometres and made rice fields and created orchards of white apricots for which this part of the country is very famous. We put up a tilery and dwelling houses. The farmers began to grow rich with each passing day."

This is what Comrade Kim Won Bong, the chairman of the farm management board, said with deep emotion when we reached the orchards.

Now, the Changtae village has fields, terraced orchards, fishponds and a solid base of stock farming. It turned into a nice place where everybody eats white rice and meat soup.

Dusk was falling and herds of fat cattle and sheep were moving on the highlands like clouds. And abundant crops were waving in standardized fields. At the entrance to the village there stands a school with a wide playground. We could hear the schoolchildren sing merrily.

With an official from the management we dropped in at the house of Comrade Kim Yong Chan who works in the stock-raising team of the farm. His family were laughing at the youngest son who had just fallen on the floor with a grassfish in his arms as it jerked. It had been caught in the fishpond and weighed about five kilogrammes. Their lives were so optimistic.

Comrade Kim Yong Chan told us with pride:

"My family has pupils and students. Last year we family of five were distributed food grains enough to last us two years and over 4,000 won in cash. Really, we live a very happy life."

Before liberation they had lived as they breathed. But, today they lead such worthy lives. Indeed, the Changtae-ri is a blessed land where the kindly love of the great leader and the glorious Party centre bore fruit.

Pak Chong Sop

THE FIRST FARM COLLEGE

Anybody who has visited our country must know Chongsan-ri. The respected leader President Kim Il Sung visited there so many times and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and method. Here at this place the Chongsan Agricultural College, where farmers can study while on the job, was established and opened on December 1 last year.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Taking into consideration the regional distribution of the national economy and the characteristic features of its branches, we must set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools on a study-while-working system in towns and farm and fishing villages."

The Chongsan Agricultural College was set up thanks to the intelligent leadership and deep care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre that always show profound interest to educational work.

This college enrolls a number of farmers who work on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and adjacent farms.

As for the students studying in the preparatory course at present, all of them are farmers, whose age

ranges from 17 to 40. They are very zealous for study. We asked a 40 year-old student if it was hard for him to study. He answered that he found it easy and pleasant because theory was closely combined with practice. And he expressed his resolve to stir up his nerves and get excellent marks on all subjects.

Meanwhile, the members of the youth workteam who had got their jobs collectively on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm after their gradu-

ation from a senior middle school, said they would enter an appropriate grade of the agricultural college as soon as they had graduated from the farm machine school.

The farm college mapped out a rational educational plan taking into full account farm work in each season and the studying conditions of the students. So, it is in a position to ensure studies as qualitatively as regular agricultural colleges.

The college has agronomical and



Students of the farm-machine department learn to drive a tractor

farm machine departments to conform with the terrain conditions of the area. Chongsan-ri and nearly all other villages around it are situated on a plain.

After the preparatory course, the students study at the agronomical department for four years and six months or at the farm machine department for five years and six months. They have a very wide range of subjects to study, which include soil and breeding sciences, biology, crop science and agro-chemistry. There are all the subjects regular agricultural colleges deal with.

Graduates of this college are qualified as agricultural engineers.

The educational plan is quite reasonable in the light of seasonal considerations.

Lectures are given by the college teachers but, from time to time, excellent engineers and experts on the active list are invited to deliver lectures.

A student who heads a subworkteam at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm told us:

"We are students and producers at the same time. According to the vital requirements of practice, we learn theory and can apply the theory we have learned to farming. How nice this is!"



Students of the crop farming department are absorbed in experiment

Asked for some comments, a teacher said in excitement: "This is a wonderful centre where we teachers can raise our qualifications and engage in scientific researches."

Choe Gum Son, managerial chairman of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, who is concurrently rector of the Agricultural College, boasted that her college had a very promising future. She was optimistic about the possibility of building up the farm with engineers and experts.

As a result of the establishment of a farm college in an agricultural

district, along with the factory colleges already set up and bearing good fruit in industrial districts, agricultural working people are now able to receive systematic education without leaving their workplaces. This is conducive to accelerating the intellectualization of the whole of society.

Farm colleges, based on a study-while-on-the-job system like the Chongsan Agricultural College, will be set up in many parts of the country from now on.

Han Sun Ok





Korean Art in Full Bloom



A scene of the dance "Snow Falls"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"With the brilliant materialization of our Party's Juche-oriented thoughts and unique policy on literature and art, a great revolutionary change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art, and numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films, operas, dramas, stories and novels, have been created."

Today many revolutionary films and operas, songs and dances popular with our people are created and

staged in our country. So, this land of socialism seething with miraculous achievements and innovations is adorned with a rich flower garden of Juche art.

A prominent place in the development of our art is occupied by the cinematization of the great leader's glorious revolutionary history at a high ideological and artistic level.

The revolutionary films "Flames Spreading over the Land", "In the First Armed Unit" and "Mt. Paekdu" are typical works that vividly portray such a history of the great leader.

Many feature films are highly estimated for their profound ideology and high artistic value. They include "Story about a Party Worker" (two parts) and "Unknown Heroes" (20 parts) as well as "The Fourteenth Winter" (two parts) which shows a girl scientist who dedicates her youth and love and all to scientific research work for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

Music developed onto new heights. Excellent songs of diverse forms were created in such large numbers that our happy people live still more colourful lives. They preserve the characteristics of the gentle and beautiful Korean national melody and at the same time agree with the sentiments of our people and the spirit of the times.

Many songs are popularized as works superb in content, form and representation. Among them are "Song of Comradeship", "I'll Be the Flower to Herald the Spring" and "Star of Korea". Particularly, "Star of Korea" was written and sung by the young communists esteeming the great leader as the lodestar of the nation in the earliest days of the Korean revolution. In

addition, there are such songs as "We Will Take This Road Forever" and "Where My Life Flowered Out", which remind us of the worthwhile and happy lives we are leading now.

The revolutionary change in all aspects of theatrical art marks a milestone in developing our literature and art. In Korea outdated forms and patterns of the previous operas and dramas were shattered root and branch. And the new "Sea of Blood"-type operas and "Mountain Shrine"-style dramas, which are popular, national and modernistic in every aspect, were admirably created.

Furthermore, totally novel forms such as a music and dance epic drama were boldly developed.

The Party's policy of finding out dances in life and developing them on an artistic basis to suit the feeling of the people in our times was carried out in the field of choreography. The result was that noble, beautiful and graceful yet dynamic modern dances of Korean style were splendidly created.

Our art is, indeed, national in form and socialist in content; it blossomed out into a revolutionary, people's Juche art in which profound ideology and high artistic value are integrated.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Now, our art is evoking a great reaction not only among the Korean people but also among the world's people, their voices of lavish praise rising higher and higher.

On our Juche art a celebrated Italian artist said: "As for its height, Korean art is loftier than the Alps and as for its depth, it is deeper than

the Mediterranean. That is why we must call it the highest art. I cannot find any suitable expression. How vexing!"

Today the Juche art enjoys such a heyday in Korea entirely thanks to the intelligent leadership of the glorious Party centre.

Yun Yong Gum



Korean art is highly acclaimed and admired everywhere in the world

You Must Be True to General Kim Il Sung

The south Korean people are sending their warmest felicitations to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who taught them the truth of struggle and showed them the way to a hopeful future and renewing their resolution to be boundlessly faithful to him.

South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people look up to the great leader as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, uphold the immortal Juche idea as the banner of victory, make it their creed of life even under the brutal repression of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique.

Professors and students of Koryo University formed such organizations as the Juche Philosophy Study Society, the Chongmin Society, the Black October Group, the Tongmun Society, the Hanmaek Association and the Hobak Society and are studying the classics of the great leader and rousing the broad masses to the democratic save-the-nation movement against dictatorship.

Last August the Juche idea study group of a university in Seoul met to renew their resolution to imbue the

people of all strata with the immortal Juche idea to mark the 70th birthday of the respected leader as the greatest national holiday.

The great Juche idea shines all over south Korea under oppression through the curtain of darkness, burning as a faith in every heart and inspiring everyone with confidence of victory.

A certain Li, a student of Choson University in Kwangju, said to his friends that it was a conclusion drawn from many years of study and practical struggle that the great Juche idea must be a guide to all thinking and action, and stressed: "As planets revolve in their fixed orbit around the sun, so we believers in the Juche idea must hold in high esteem and follow forever General Kim Il Sung, the sun of Juche."

Professor Kim of a university in Seoul emphasized to students of a secret study group: "In order to seek truth and learn progressive thought you must believe in the immortal Juche idea, the dominant idea of our age. Really, President Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and theoretician and leader who moves

and guides the world."

In the course of studying the imperishable Juche idea, south Koreans deeply understood its truth and are full of a firm determination to boundlessly respect and faithfully follow the great leader to the end of the sun and moon, looking up to him as a great thinker and theoretician born of mankind, as the sun of the nation.

One day an old man surnamed Pak in Chunchon in south Korean Kangwon Province gathered his kinsfolks in his home and told them about the grateful love of the great leader he enjoyed in the village liberated by the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War. He stressed: "General Kim Il Sung is a great leader of the people carrying on government for the poor people like us. You must believe in and follow him only and be unboundedly faithful to him from generation to generation."

Then he heartily wished General Kim Il Sung a long life in good health for the happiness of the generations to come and, with his family, bowed respectfully to a por-

trait of the great leader which he had carefully kept for over 30 years.

The intense loyalty of the south Korean people to the great leader is expressed in various forms everywhere—urban and rural communities, schools and places of work.

A worker of a company in Inchon was arrested by the police while making a speech at a street, expressing his discontent with the anti-popular social system of south Korea. Before he was taken to the police station he said to policemen, "I respect General Kim Il Sung" and shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of his voice, giving the enemy the shivers.

To the great embarrassment of puppets there was a leaflet in a ballot box at a polling booth in Central Ward, Kwangju during the puppet National Assembly election held in March last year. It said: "We are now preparing for true elections to have General Kim Il Sung as the leader of our reunified country. No force on earth can rob the people of this firm faith and desire seated in their hearts. Long live General Kim Il Sung! Long live the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!"

Such leaflets were distributed among the people in the Hwasun and Mokpo districts of South Cholla Province.

At a time when confrontation between patriots and traitors and between democrats and fascists is

growing acute, the south Korean people are voicing their strong support for the three principles of national reunification— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader.

Professor Kim in Kwangju, South Cholla Province said: "The proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by General Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the nation, is a patriotic reunification programme which enables the rightest solution of the question of national destiny; it is a save-the-nation measure which fully reflects the desire of the nation."

A journalist named Han in Chunchon of south Korean Kangwon Province remarked that he found the way out for the nation and saw his prosperous fatherland in the ten-point political programme of the confederal state proposed by the General and stressed: "It is only President Kim Il Sung who will rejoin the severed national ties and enable all fellow countrymen to live in a reunified and happy land."

The south Korean people's feeling of reverence for the great leader is growing stronger daily and yearly. Their earnest desire to live happily in a reunified country under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung will surely come true.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Book "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" Published

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the book "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" written by Muhammad Al Missuri, a journalist-writer of Syria, in English, French, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic.

This book is the Second Volume of his book "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice", and consists of a preface and five chapters.

Chapter One: The Flame of Kimilsungism Blazes Up in Full Fury

Chapter Two: The Brilliant Image of the Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician

Chapter Three: The Immortal Exploits Performed in the Cause of Kimilsungism

Chapter Four: The Sagacious Leader Loved and Trusted by the People

Chapter Five: The Great Cause of Kimilsungism with a Bright Future

I Have National Pride As a Korean

I am a south Korean deckman employed by a Japanese trade ship. I am from Pusan, south Korea. I didn't start working on board the ship just because I wanted to travel foreign countries.

I'm the head of a family of five. I was hired by a fishing boat of a pelagic fishing company in Pusan to eke out my livelihood. One day my boat was wrecked in a gale, and I lost my job. For several months I roamed about to get a job, but in vain. Getting a job in south Korea is as hard as plucking a star from the sky. So I could not but be employed by a foreign boat.

Ten years have already passed since I was hired by the Japanese, under whom I toiled and moiled and suffered from racial discrimination. But I had to endure all this to feed my family.

I was sorry I was born Korean.

But, today I have national pride as a Korean. How come I to say this? I will relate what happened.

It was in April a few years after I had started my voyage on board the Japanese boat. My ship crossed the Indian Ocean and arrived in Africa. It anchored in the port of Freetown, Sierra Leone after a few months of voyage. Many foreign ships were mooring here.

One day we were allowed by our captain to go to the seamen's club. The weather was very fine because it was April, and the rainy season was over in this country.

I was stepping into the club, when someone emerged out of a group of people gathered at the entrance and came over to me.

He was one of my old acquaintances from Thailand. He was delighted to meet me. We exchanged greetings. Then he introduced me to the others, explaining that I was a Korean. All the foreign seamen around him saluted me and offered me their congratulations. I was quite taken aback and asked my Thai friend what had happened. He said that the day before our arrival the mayor of Freetown visited the trade ship "Hyoksin" of the DPRK with city and port officials and placed a flower basket in front of the portrait of General Kim Il Sung on the occasion of April 15. I was told that the mayor said as follows:

"I heartily wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life and good health. His health means your happiness and that is what we anxiously desire. When you return home, please do convey to the great leader the thanks and friendly greetings from the Sierra Leone people."

Then, the mayor shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and the accompanying officials followed suit. They sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

That day a Panamanian seaman said, "President Kim Il Sung is really a great man" and added that the immortal Juche idea authored by him is the beacon of our age. Another foreigner highly praised him, saying, "President Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and theoretician and legendary hero who toppled two imperialisms in one generation."

I was deeply impressed by the fact that these people from various countries expressed so much

respect and adoration for General Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation.

As the foreign seamen gathered in the club were informed that I was a Korean, all of them shook hands with me, wishing President Kim Il Sung a long life and good health. They envied the Korean people for having as their leader that great man they revere so.

I was deeply proud that I have as father of our nation the respected General Kim Il Sung so much adored by the world's people.

A few months later my ship arrived in a country in the South Seas. How I had been anxious to smell the smell of earth! On the wharf I met with a Pakistani seaman named Rajarman I had made friends with a year ago in Hong Kong. He had come here the day before. He was on his way back from downtown, carrying a pot of blooming flowers in his arms. The flowers were called "Kimilsung flowers".

"Kimilsung flower!" I repeated again and again to myself, unable to hold back my surging emotion and excitement. Rajarman told about the flower.

An Indonesian botanist produced "Kimilsung flower" through years of painstaking efforts. When this new species appeared in a world-famous botanical garden in Indonesia, people were struck with wonder for its unique beauty. But it was not yet christened. President Sukarno who happened to visit this garden decided to name this wonderful flower after General Kim Il Sung the world's people hold in such high esteem.

In fact, Koreans have become a proud people because they have the great General as their leader.

Unless they are boundlessly proud of having General Kim Il Sung, south Koreans will be unable to live even for a moment in that hellish place.

They live stoutly under the outrageous fascist tyranny, full of hope and confidence.

They are convinced of the advent of the day when all the Korean people will lead a happy life in the embrace of respected General Kim Il Sung, the sun and benign father of the nation.

Pak Nam Su

Skater Pak Gum Hyon Scores Good Results

In mid-January this year Korean girl skater Pak Gum Hyon came first in the women's 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metre events at the Fifth Romanian International Speed Skating Championships held at Miercurea Ciuc. She was placed first also in the women's total at the championships.

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Is a Bonafide Teacher and Benevolent Father of the People

Jean Barre (France)

I do not know a country which achieved such tremendous advances and brilliant successes within a few decades throughout political, economic, cultural and all other spheres of social life as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did.

I am a French but have turned Korean at heart.

What is the reason? Needless to say, I love France which has shared woe and weal with me, my homeland which, despite the rampant egoism of moneybags and rulers, is able to contribute to the cause of human liberation thanks to its thinkers and courageous working masses.

I have visited many countries in the East and West. But socialist Korea is the first country where I could notice that equality among the citizens is realized at the highest level.

There are neither the rich nor the poor in this country. All the Korean working people are benefited in many ways by the state and society and lead good lives on an equal footing. They use their houses almost free of charge and taxation was abolished. Foodstuffs and other daily necessities are sold at very low prices.

It goes without saying that these sorts of benefits are not offered in capitalist countries. I dare say other socialist countries cannot emulate Korea in this respect.

Most of the third-world countries which have just emerged from colonial darkness endeavour to improve the living standards of the poorest people. But they have failed to achieve any noteworthy

success. Therefore, their eyes are focussed on Korea which sets a brilliant example in realizing social justice and developing the economy in a proportionate way.

Korea's working people have no worries about tomorrow and debts; they do not know unemployment and poverty. In Korea everything is decided not by money but by the popular masses who are the masters of society. Its social system embodies the wisdom and aspirations of the masses.

The Korean labouring people are dressed elegantly yet conveniently and take their fill of wholesome victuals. They live in well-heated and functional modernistic houses.

Cooperative farmers live as well as working townfolk. One can hardly find such peasants in any parts of the world.

Pupils and students study at best-equipped senior middle schools and institutes of higher learning.

The Korean working people enjoy free medical treatment at modernistic hospitals and maternity hospitals built by the state. Excellent arrangements are made especially for the youth and labouring people to rest collectively.

Everything I witnessed during my visit to the DPRK was extraordinary.

Korean builders are fond of beauty, augustness and sublimity. They do their jobs looking into a few centuries ahead, instead of 10 or 50 years.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

There are magnificent streets, recreation grounds, palaces and museums in Pyongyang, the capital of Korea. It is a very nice city dotted with parks. There are so many aesthetic wonders which are rarely to be seen in other parts of the world.

Most of foreign capitals have slums, where unemployed and undernourished working people live in rickety and unsanitary shacks. But this sort of thing cannot be found in Pyongyang. Its districts are all neat and clean.

Korean friends well know who has brought them these happy and dignified lives.

The Korean working people are privileged to have the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is highly venerated by humanity and is a statesman who commands absolute prestige in the world. He works for the good of the country and people all his life through. In the grimmest days when Korea was trampled under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists, he realized the truth of revolution through his repeated inquiries, and conducted heroic activities from his youth as a resistance fighter. He trained all Korean patriots to be political workers and tempered them, uniting them rock-firm.

He is a great thinker who fathered the immortal Juche idea which provides mankind with new world outlook.

He holds man dear and gives top priority to promoting his well-being.

He puts emphasis on proletarian internationalism and, in relation to great powers, strictly adheres to complete independence and the principles of the non-aligned movement. This is why he is particularly adored by the people of the third-world countries.

He is greatly concerned about national interests and rejects dogmatism. He treasures time-honoured national culture.

The respected President led the popular resistance against the Japanese occupiers, enjoying absolute prestige among the people, and distinguished himself as a peerless military strategist in the Korean war started by America. He aroused the army and people and carried out the most daring operations to cope with changing situations, undoubtful of final victory in the war.

He is a true embodiment of the patriotic spirit of his nation which never yields to repeated foreign aggression. For this alone, he deserves the unending thanks of his people.

President Kim Il Sung is boundlessly revered by the Korean people for his gifts as prodigy of construction and leader.

In the war against the US Korea was razed to the ground. Everything had to be rebuilt—towns, villages, hospitals, schools, factories, mines, roads, bridges, railways, harbours and even paddies and dry fields.

With exceptional courage the President devoted himself wholly to carrying out this task which was regarded as well-nigh infeasible. He did not stop simply in rehabilitating Korea but constructed it into a more beautiful and prosperous country. In this work he reposed firm faith in the patriotism, discipline and ardour of the people steeled through ordeals of the war.

The DPRK achieved such wonderful successes in the postwar reconstruction and made such conspicuous achievements as we see today in all spheres. The Koreans and the world's people are well aware that this is thanks to the preeminent President Kim Il Sung who has wrought "Korean miracles" since over half a century ago. He is the standard-bearer and inspirer of the Korean revolution. He is possessed of refulgent wisdom and prodigious acumen and is receptive to every progressive view; and he is always among the people

and guides them on the spot.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is a true teacher and benign father of the people. He is praised for this as the great man of the times.

He ardently desires to peacefully reunify the north and the south of Korea divided by Americans as early as possible.

The south Korean people are also struggling for national reunification which will guarantee peace and prosperity.

Undoubtedly, a brighter future awaits the present-day socialist Korea which develops independently in an all-round way. Korea is extolled as an earthly paradise by its people and the honest-minded people all over the world. Therefore, I, who am a foreigner, also love Korea from the bottom of my heart and pay my deepest reverence to President Kim Il Sung, the leader of this country.

(Continued from Page 36)

This county is one of the largest log production bases. Its farming, stockbreeding and manufacturing industries were developed in a many-sided way, so that the population's living conditions have radically improved.

Pochonbo, the sacred revolutionary site, infused firm conviction of victory into the Korean people groaning under the tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism and brought them the dawn of the revolution. Today this glorious, historical land has become an excellent school where one learns the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Kwon O Sik

News in Brief

Magazine "Korea" Published in Finland

The Finland-Korea Association put out the magazine "Korea" on January 15 this year.

The magazine carried a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il Sung taken together with foreign delegates attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

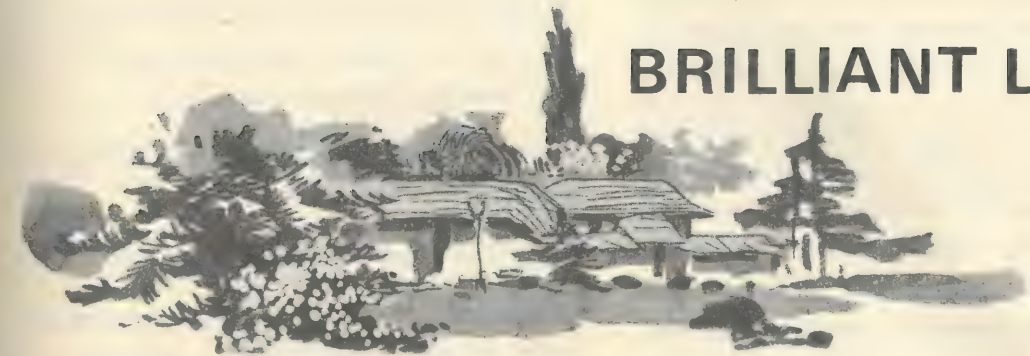
It also carried the gists of the great leader's classical works—"Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" and "The Youth Should Be the Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Juche".

It printed a photograph of President Kim Il Sung posing side by side with Finnish solidarity delegation for Korea's reunification made up of Parliamentarians from various political parties. The picture was taken after the President's reception of the delegation.

The magazine included impressions written by the delegation members and other Finnish people who attended the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK.

The magazine edited photo-illustrated articles on wonderful successes registered by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre. Also carried in it are articles which support the new national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader, and express solidarity with our people in their struggle to put it into effect, as well as articles which expose the US imperialists' brazen interference in Korea and the south Korean puppet clique's suppression of people.

BRILLIANT LIFE



Our people greet the 90th birthday of Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, this April when the whole land is beautifully bedecked with all kinds of flowers.

As the mother of Korea who gave birth to and bred the great leader President Kim Il Sung, she was an ardent communist who devoted everything to the struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution, a pioneer of the communist women's movement in Korea and an outstanding political figure.

She was born in a patriotic family at Chilgol-dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang on April 21, 1892. She spent her girlhood in poverty and drudgery.

She early set out on the revolutionary road and fought devotedly for the country's liberation with her husband Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea.

Her life was full of hardships and painful sorrows.

But she valued people's happiness above her own and fought stoutly to her last breath for national liberation and for the revolution, bearing all ordeals and sufferings.

That is why her life shines brightly in our national history and her lofty revolutionary spirit still lives in the hearts of all our people.

She did everything in her power to help the great leader President Kim Il Sung, whom our people had for the first time in their history of thousands of years, in his revolutionary activities.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"My mother not only actively backed me up to wage the revolutionary struggle but also positively helped us in our revolutionary activities to the last moment of her life with all her strength and heart, in defiance of all difficulties and personal danger."

The love of Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, for her son was a lofty one linked with the country and a great one connected with the revolutionary cause.

So she earnestly wished her son to be a national hero.

After her son started his revolutionary activity, she did her utmost for him, confident of national liberation and the victory of the revolution.

Though she was ill from hardships and sufferings she had undergone on the thorny revolutionary path, she washed and sewed day and night for 5 to 10 *chon* at most a day. That amount of pay was not enough to last her for one day. But she saved money penny by penny to send it to her son engaged in revolutionary activities.

She looked after her son with all her heart for his revolutionary activities.

Here is a story.

Once she waited for her son until late at night. But he did not come. She went to her son. She looked into the room through a lit-up window. Her son was reading in the cold room by a flickering light. Whenever he turned over a leaf, he brought his frozen hand to his mouth and the steam of breath came out.

She quietly stepped back from the window and went into the kitchen. She took firewood in her hand to build fire. After a few moments of hesitation she broke firewood by wrapping it in her skirt and built a fire to warm the cold room. She did so not to make a noise and disturb her son forming a great revolutionary plan. Under her deep care the great leader stayed up all night for days, going on with his thinking.

Through his energetic pursuit the strategic and tactical policies of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were perfected.

Many young communists led by her son stopped at her home. Whenever they did so, she cooked rice

for them with all her heart. She saved it while eating gruel mixed with greens or going without food. At night, when they slept, she sat up, mending their clothes or drying up their wet shoes. When they left her home she prepared some money and food for their journey by all means.

"Stop in again without fail after fulfilling your task splendidly in a sound body."

She used to ask them thus bidding them farewell.

That was why the Korean young communists, revolutionaries all respectfully called her "our mother," the "mother of Korea," and her home "our home."

She not only did her best for the triumphal march of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle but also energetically helped the great leader in his revolutionary activities through practical struggle.

She went from village to village to distribute *Saenal* (New Day), the newspaper published by the great leader, and roused the broad masses to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Whenever the revolution faced ordeal, she helped the great leader in his revolutionary activity at the risk of her life.

Here is an instance. Once the great leader, together with young communists, was surrounded by the enemy. She carried pistols to them at the risk of her life so that they could escape his encirclement.

Also, she formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first revolutionary women's mass organization in Korea, energetically worked to arm women with the Juche idea and anti-Japanese spirit and patriotism and united them closely around the great leader and roused them in the struggle to implement the great plan of the respected leader for national liberation.

She devoted her all to the work to found the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, and after its founding she vigorously conducted the work to aid the army, activating the members of the Women's Association.

Too many to tell are moving stories of her efforts to help her son in his revolutionary activities so as to meet the desire of the people.

Because of accumulated fatigue plus the illness she had contracted in the course of the hard revolutionary activities, she was bedridden. At that time the great leader was busy making preparations for the march of the main force of the AJPGA to a distant place to carry out the immediate task confronting the army. At the earnest request of his men, he hurried to his home taking with him some millet he had bought.

His visit was unexpected. But she was very glad to see him. Her illness was more critical than he had thought. His family was in an appalling situation. Food had long run out and firewood was getting exhausted. But she did not say a word about her home life.

From the day of his arrival the great leader climbed the mountain to collect firewood and repaired the house for her mother. But she did not like this.

One morning she called her son to her side and sternly admonished him:

"If you, a revolutionary, worry about your home like this you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person...."

She quietly went on:

"If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things? You are going to build larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act in this way? It seems to me that what you have done is wrong.... If you want to make revolution, you should have already forgotten about your home.... Your younger brothers are with me and villagers are willing to look after me. But why don't you leave? Leave at once!"

The great leader decided to leave home right away, moved by the words of his mother who was concerned more about the revolution than her serious illness.

Bidding farewell to her son she gave her son 20 *won* saved penny by penny, saying: "Man has got to have with him some money so as to meet urgent need."

This was her last farewell to her son. Without seeing her son again she died at the age of 40, on July 31, 1932.

She devoted her whole life to the good of the people and the country and to the victory of the revolution and rendered lasting services to the Korean revolution. For this, her life, though short, shines brilliantly forever in the annals of our country.

National liberation and the victory of the revolution which Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, had longed for and had been firmly confident of were admirably brought about by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the people.

O Dok Yon



What Is Essential in Carrying Forward the Leader's Revolutionary Cause (1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"The revolutionary cause of Juche is a historic cause that must be carried to completion through generations."

The revolutionary cause of the working class started by the leader is a protracted and arduous work to be continued from generation to generation. Hence the necessity to firmly defend, inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations.

What does it mean to carry forward the leader's revolutionary cause? To clarify this is one of the cardinal problems in inheriting and admirably completing this cause through generations.

Only when this clarification is given, can the revolutionary cause of the working class be firmly defended as that of the leader and the ultimate triumph of socialist and communist construction achieved through thorough embodiment of his ideas and leadership.

The Central Committee of our Party scientifically analysed the essence of the working class's revolutionary cause and the legitimate demands for its accomplishment and, on this basis, expounded clearly the problems regarding the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause. What is essential in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the leader is to defend and develop through generations his revolutionary ideas, the revolutionary traditions established by

him and the politico-ideological unity and purity of the Party achieved by him.

The Inheritance of the Leader's Revolutionary Ideas

The leader of the working class authors the guiding ideas of revolution reflecting the requirements of the times and revolutionary development and the aspirations of the people. His revolutionary ideas constitute the revolutionary world outlook of the working class and other labouring masses of people, and the ideological, theoretical and methodological bases and the guidelines for the working class to follow in carrying out its revolutionary cause.

All problems arising in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the working class are resolved by zealously safeguarding the leader's revolutionary ideas and carrying them through to the end.

To inherit these ideas means to keep on defending and thoroughly embodying them as the only guiding principle of revolution and construction one generation after another.

To carry forward the revolutionary ideas of the leader is of paramount importance in inheriting his revolutionary cause. It is particularly because the revolutionary cause of the working class is, in

essence, a struggle to embody the leader's revolutionary ideas.

The leader's ideas serve as guidelines for the working class in the revolutionary struggle, and its final victory is gained by putting these ideas into effect.

The leader's revolutionary ideas are the immutable guiding principles in carrying on the revolutionary cause of the working class. They throw light on the orientation and tasks of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the urgent demands of the times and revolutionary development, the balance of forces between the classes and the prevailing situation, the leader of the working class advances the basic duty and specific tasks of the revolution and shows ways and means to carry them out.

The leader's revolutionary ideas expound the strategic and tactical principles and the lines of struggle which the working class should maintain throughout its revolutionary struggle and at every stage of revolution. They also elucidate the principles and means of transforming and developing the political, economic, ideological, cultural and all other spheres of society to conform with the demands and interests of the working class. In addition, his ideas shed light on the ways to organize the masses of people and carry the revolutionary struggle of the working class to victory.

The revolutionary ideas of the leader are precisely the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and struggle methods for accomplishing the cause of the working class. This is the main reason why the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary ideas holds the most important place in carrying forward his revolutionary cause.

Another reason is that his revolutionary ideas are the ideological and mental pabulum with which to nurture the working masses into the

dependable forces that succeed to the revolutionary cause.

The popular masses are the subject of history and directly responsible for the revolutionary cause. If they are to be trained into reliable forces which carry forward this cause, they should be equipped with revolutionary view on the world and inspired with firm conviction in the triumph of the revolution.

The work of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class or that of the leader is that of making serious revolutionary changes to eliminate everything old handed down over centuries and reform both human beings and society in keeping with working-class requirements; it is a very difficult struggle to cut a new road while shattering the manoeuvres of motley class enemies.

In order to succeed in the revolutionary cause of the working class, therefore, the working masses, who are directly responsible for this cause, should themselves transform nature and society purposefully, cognizant of the law of their development and fight unflinchingly in any adversity with implicit faith in the victory of the revolution.

To this end the working masses should be firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the leader, which give them scientific revolutionary outlook on the world and confidence in victory.

The leader's ideas help one take a correct view on nature and society, and possess an effective instrument to understand the world and remould it with. They make clear the law of social development and encourage the masses of people to the revolutionary struggle for independent and creative lives. They also blaze the road ahead of the masses, thereby imbuing them with firm conviction in revolutionary victory.

Only when one is fully equipped with the leader's revolutionary ideas, can one stoutly safeguard his revolutionary cause in any storm and

to fight it out for the final victory of the cause.

The revolutionary ideas of the leader provide the working masses with ideological and spiritual food on which they can successfully promote the revolutionary cause of the working class. This is another reason why it is imperative in carrying forward the cause to take over the leader's ideas.

As can be seen above, the leader's revolutionary ideas are scientific revolutionary world outlook and guidelines that throw light on the basic orientation and ways of accomplishing the revolutionary cause. Therefore, the working-class party should always carry forward correctly the revolutionary ideas of the leader, regarding it as most important in inheriting the revolutionary cause.

What is of primary importance in inheriting the leader's ideas is to ensure their purity. Only then, can they invariably serve as guidelines on which the working class carry on its revolutionary cause.

If the revolutionary ideas of the leader are distorted, revised and disparaged, one is thrown into confusion in the revolution and construction without a correct yardstick and degenerates into a renegade. The result is that the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader deteriorates half-way and is discontinued.

What is important in guaranteeing the purity of the leader's revolutionary ideas is that all members of society believe in his ideas and hold them as their own creed.

To make sure that they believe in the leader's ideas and live up to his intentions is an essential condition for them to preserve the purity of his revolutionary ideas.

Only when they have faith in these ideas and make them their creed, can they champion them strongly, never wavering in any difficult circumstances and carry out the whole work of revolution and construction as required by these ideas.

In order to safeguard the purity of the leader's revolutionary ideas, it is also necessary to root out all hues of counterrevolutionary ideological elements incongruous with these ideas. The struggle to keep the purity of the ideas does not go on of its own accord because it is an acute class struggle in the ideological spheres.

If the revolutionary ideas of the leader are to be taken over, it is essential to thoroughly embody them in all fields of the revolution and construction, while resolutely safeguarding them against the infiltration of sundry alien trends of ideology. Only then, can his plans bear fruit in practice and the revolutionary cause of the working class advance triumphantly.

To correctly inherit the revolutionary ideas of the leader is a matter of pressing urgency today.

The further the revolution advances and the building of socialism and communism is stepped up, the more acute the class struggle becomes in the ideological sphere. The betrayers of the revolution and opportunists malignantly attack the leader's revolutionary ideas in an attempt to wipe off the revolutionary cause of the working class. These manoeuvres become particularly apparent whenever a revolutionary generation is replaced by another. All opportunists who raised their heads in the international communist movement, without exception, pretended to uphold the leader's ideas. But, in fact, they turned against them, distorting and revising them. They attempted to destroy the ideological basis of the revolutionary cause of the working class and mess up the leader's cause itself.

Reality graphically shows that it is a highly important and urgent problem to strongly defend and faithfully carry forward the revolutionary ideas of the leader. Hence, the necessity to regard it as essential as ever in inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The Brilliant Image of the Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician (1)

Muhammad Al Missuri (Syria)

Practice devoid of theory is bound to fall a victim to spontaneity and blindness.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class for independence and all historic movements of the masses can only advance along the straight road of victory with purposefulness when they are guided by a scientific ideology and revolutionary theory.

The leader of the working class and successors to his cause must have an unusual ability to scientifically size up and generalize the law of historical development, the aspirations of the masses and the experience of revolutionary struggles as well as sagacity with which to grasp the requirements of the times and revolution and map out scientific revolutionary policies, strategy and tactics.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most preeminent thinker and theoretician of our time, rejected dependence on others and dogmatic attitudes towards existing theories already in his early years of revolutionary activity. He authored the great Juche idea on the basis of his gifted, deep insight into Korea's geographical location, specific features of her historical development, the lessons of her nationalist and early communist movements and the requirements of the world's revolutionary movement which was at a new stage of progress.

Over the 50-odd long years of his leadership to the Korean revolution ever since, he has by a ceaseless creative activity crystallized the Juche idea into a great ideological and theoretical in-

tegrity of worldwide significance. This is an immortal contribution to the history of human thought.

There have been a large number of thinkers and theoreticians in the world, but few have ever added such a profound, great ideology and theory to the treasure house of human thoughts as the respected President Kim Il Sung has done.

The revolutionary ideology and theory of the working class are a creative doctrine which must be continuously developed and enriched in keeping with the changes in socio-historical conditions and with progress in the revolution.

To carry forward the revolutionary cause to consummation means to keep in bloom the revolutionary thought of the leader who paved the way for revolution.

In Korea today the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary thought and theory are being brilliantly carried forward and enriched by the sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il gifted with intelligence and unusual insight.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism. He is unremittingly enriching immortal Kimilsungism, himself being its personification.

SUPERB INTELLIGENCE

An outstanding thinker and theoretician founds great ideas and theories and enriches them for his unusual acumen and insight.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a thin-

ker and theoretician of great Kimilsungism, has long since carried on energetic ideological and theoretical activities, endowed with gifted wisdom and rare perspicacity which nobody can match.

He took the first step of his life in the tempest of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and nurtured his resourcefulness and intelligence, not lulled by a calm lullaby but cherishing in his heart a song of struggle, a song of revolution, as he spent his childhood.

His boyhood was a period of glorious days when he strove to firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and perfect his qualities as an outstanding leader in the difficult and complex class struggle for the building of a new society in Korea, in the fierce war fought against the US imperialist invaders and in the titanic struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction creating world-startling miracle and model.

Illustrious thoughts and theories are considered to be products of extraordinary wisdom. By the way, this wisdom is endowed by nature and sheds its radiance gradually with the growth of the person in question.

Teachers who were in charge of the education of the young and sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il say with deep emotion that he was unusually clever and possessed of superb intellect from his childhood.

Already from his early days, he used to see a thing or a phenomenon with his uncommon power of observation, analysis and judgement, persistently delving into it to grasp its essence.

As he probed so deeply into the matters arising in his studies, into the events taking place in the world, it was not infrequent that even teachers failed to give sufficient answers to the questions put by him.

Intelligent questions asked by him during his infancy suffice to show what character he had.

There are various flowers such as red, white and

yellow, but why are they varied in colour?

Why does the moon look sometimes round, sometimes half or crescent?

How can fish breathe with open eyes in the water?

Like this, his queries were always intelligent and inquisitive.

One day when figure work was going on at kindergarten, he entertained a doubt about the explanation of his teacher who said that one plus one equals two.

He told the teacher of his doubt offhand.

It is right that one plus one equals two, but things always do not turn out to be so.

When a lump of clay moulded by him was merged with his younger sister's, they formed one larger mass, not two.

When watering flower beds, a drop of water fell on another, the two forming into a bigger one.

He was too young to fully understand so many happenings in the world, but, blessed with gifted ingenuity and brilliant disposition, he delved deep into matters inconceivable at his age.

For his rare pursuit and prodigious wisdom, he perceived with an amazing vision already in his childhood the great leader's cause and worldly affairs.

In particular, he grasped with wonderful correctness works of literature and art and showed distinguished talents for music, fine arts and so on.

The child poem "Our Classroom" composed by Comrade Kim Jong Il in his primary school days and published in the magazine "Juvenile Literature" well shows what remarkable talents he possessed from his early years.

Beautiful classroom,

It always makes us feel interesting.

On its front wall hung the portrait of the
Marshal

Placed bright in a frame.

With delight this morning, too,

We enter our classroom.

He seems to meet us gladly as usual,

As if telling us to study hard....

Winter has passed,

Willows grow green in the spring breeze.

With resonant song of construction

We uphold the Marshal.

Let's sing! Sing of the Marshal....

We have triumphed,

A happy home of democracy rises.

Let's sing! Sing of our Marshal....

Neat and tidy is our classroom.

Whenever we sit at our desks,

He tells us with a genial smile

To become fine children of a new
country....

We always uphold the Marshal....

Following the Marshal's teachings,

Let's become pillars of a new country!

Always be ready!

It is hardly believable that these verses were made by a teen-ager.

Needless to say, the poem is very rich in its ideological content. Its verses are soft and concise, and its technique is diverse.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il himself wrote a number of literary and art works touching the hearts of all with his distinguished ability already in his early years.

From his childhood he possessed distinctive talents for fine arts, too.

The Korean painting "Ulmi Pavilion" brushed by him while a junior middle school student reminded one of an expert's picture for its unique Korean canons of painting, its exquisite depiction and its elegant and vivid harmony of colours.

Hence, this work came out first at a national art exhibition of students and children held in Korea

at that time.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il acquired a mastery of difficult theoretical problems and intricate scientific and technical matters from his early years.

As to what he once learned, he made a perfect answer anytime he was asked about it. If he learned one thing, he would know ten more with repeated quests.

The school days of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were days when he set a splendid example of a devoted scholar who endeavours to possess a wealth of versatile knowledge necessary for the revolution and construction with his brilliant wisdom and fiery pursuit.

They say usually that genius is a capacity for taking pains.

The same is the case with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

With an unexcelled zeal for study, he set already in his boyhood the high goal of completely mastering all the works of the great leader. He sat up deep into the night, unremittingly prosecuting his studies till dawn when the principal stars of the Great Bear were seen waning, through the window.

An official who spent his student days with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il while young related the following story, recalling those days.

It happened one day in the spring of 1955.

That day, a student studied together with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in the latter's study.

In the study there were all kinds of books, among them the great leader's immortal classic works, various kinds of political literature and books on science, technology, music, fine arts, etc., plus those on literature and art.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il told the student to choose and read one if he preferred to.

The student who took out this or that book and was turning over its leaves, at a loss what kind of book to read, could not but be surprised. All of the books he picked out were vividly marked by the

dear leader's reading and each of them bore an inserted piece of white paper on which his lively style of penmanship remained.

Every kind of book was read, including technical ones such as "Chicken Raising", "Radio Engineering", "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" and "Architecture and Construction".

While reading with a humble feeling the books marked with his handwriting, the student asked him when he read all these many books.

Smiling, he told the student that he read them in his spare time and added that if only one had a passion for reading time was out of the question.

The student asked him what was the use of reading such books as "Chicken Raising" and "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" because he was not a specialist, saying that it was another question for him to read other kinds of books.

Then Comrade Kim Jong Il, his face beaming with smile, said that because the respected leader was making a study of chicken-breeding methods to let the people live on rice, eating meat soup, he also read the book. It is good, he added, to get acquainted with everything.

Now, the student felt all the more keenly that it was not fortuitous that the dear leader was a man of great erudition without an equal.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il attached prime importance to studying the great leader's works. Even when we learn one thing, he stated, we should always acquire practical knowledge to be utilized for the Korean revolution.

It was a Sunday during the vacation early in January 1956.

That day, the student went to where the dear leader was, carrying the vacation-term homework notebook in his hand.

The dear leader was then immersed in studying the great leader's works.

The student asked him when he was going to do the homework for the vacation period.

Showing him his vacation-term study schedule, the dear leader said to him that he was planning to study the works of Marshal Kim Il Sung first every day. He further explained to him that it was necessary, of course, to study other subjects well, but what was of paramount importance was to learn the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

After that, the student who had carried with him his geography notebook made it a rule to study the great leader's works first and other subjects next, following his example.

A teacher at Kim Il Sung University made the following remarks, looking back on the school days when the dear leader was in the same class with him.

It happened one day when the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was preparing for the first-term examination since he was enrolled in the University.

At his call some students proceeded to where he stayed.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sat together with them and helped them in their study till late at night. He presented study subjects to them and, while leading them to a good discussion, asked questions sometimes and when the debate on each topic was over he made a clearcut concluding remark.

By the time the study was nearly over, he left his seat for a moment because he had something to attend to.

After he went out, students looked attentively at the bookcases which filled two walls.

They were stacked with the great leader's immortal works including "Kim Il Sung: Selected Writings", and important passages were found underlined with colour pencil in all pages of these works and on the shelf there were scores of notebooks containing excerpts and propositions from the works.

At the time of terminal or annual exam, he submitted ten or more of those notebooks on Party policy to the teacher who was in charge of the exam, and these were not simple extracts but

Poem

A Bright Star

Hussein Majid (Lebanon)

*A bright star is in the sky.
It is a lighthouse that shines the way
For the people to sail over the raging waves.*

*Everywhere people live
Even in remote mountain villages and lone islands
They raise flags high and wave their hands vigorously
And shout at the top of their voices:
Long live our kindly leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!
Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!*

*Dear leader!
You are carrying forward to completion
The lofty revolutionary cause advanced
By the great leader President Kim Il Sung
Heart and soul.
For our glorious future
For the happiness of the Korean people
For the triumph of world revolution
For the reunification of the Korean nation
We heartily wish you to illumine our road
As a bright star, as eternal lodestar.*



complete works giving a well-founded description of the great leader's ideas and theories.

He not only had a thorough grasp of the essence and contents of the great leader's works but also read with avidity famous books dealing with matters in all spheres—politics, economy, history, philosophy, literature, etc. Thus, he unlimitedly broadened his knowledge and strove, heart and soul, to capture the fortress of science.

Indeed, no one could rival the sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il in that he had a burning

spirit of inquiry, the spirit of delving into subjects of study ranging over tens of thousands of volumes; he had a habit of getting through a book at a stretch, however thick it might be; he had the capacity for giving deep analysis of matters, the power for finding the kernel from the numerous books he read; and he had comprehensive and profound knowledge and wisdom so that he satisfactorily solved on a theoretical basis and with concrete facts any problems which many students considered hard to tackle.



Serial

Modern History of Korea (20)

CHAPTER V

STRUGGLE FOR PROVIDING AUTONOMOUSLY FOR THE GREAT OCCASION OF NATIONAL RESTORATION. THE THIRD STAGE OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

1. THE NEW POLICY OF PREPARING FOR THE GREAT OCCASION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

New changes took place in the internal and external situations between the end of the 1930's and the beginning of the 1940's.

The wars of aggression waged by the fascist countries—Japan, Germany and Italy—finally expanded into World War II with fascist Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939.

Fascist Germany occupied many European countries and, on this basis, was madly preparing for invasion of the Soviet Union. Italy invaded some countries in southeast Europe and east Africa.

The Japanese imperialists, likewise, were expanding their aggressive war. They had largely depended on foreign oil, steel, rubber and other materials of strategic importance. So they gave vital importance to their advance into southeast

Asia and made active preparations for it. Meanwhile, they were watching for a chance to march into Siberia when fascist Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

While stepping up preparations for expansion of the aggressive war in this way, the Japanese imperialists, with an eye to ensuring "security of the rear," intensified their suppression of the Korean people, particularly their assaults on the KPRA as never before. They considered that without "annihilating" the KPRA it was impossible to conduct the "synchronous operations in both directions of the Soviet Union and China" and materialize their desire to secure "supremacy in Asia."

In view of the obtaining situation and its prospect and the balance of forces between friend and foe, it was necessary to define a new direction of KPRA's activities.

In his report *On Preparing for the Great Event of National Liberation* delivered at the Meeting of Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA held at Xiaoharbalung in August 1940 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new struggle policy.

Deeply analysing the facts that the aggressive wars of the fascist countries were rapidly expanding on a worldwide scale and that by escalating their aggressive war the Japanese imperialists would be further isolated internally and externally and sink deeper and deeper into a bottomless abyss politically, economically and militarily, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung drew the following conclusion:

"All this clearly shows that the fall of Japanese imperialism is definite, that it is a question of time; and it proves that the day

is approaching when our people will win the historic cause of national liberation.

"This situation urgently requires us to prepare ourselves well for the great event of national liberation." (*On Preparing for the Great Event of National Liberation*, Eng. ed., p. 7.)

To make autonomous preparations for the great event of national liberation meant to get fully ready for a final decisive battle to defeat Japanese imperialism at a forthcoming decisive moment and to make full preparations for vigorous promotion of the revolution in the liberated fatherland.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the major directions and tasks in making autonomous preparations for the great occasion of national liberation.

He taught that what was most important in these preparations was to preserve and accumulate the forces of the KPRA, the central force of the Korean revolution, while, at the same time, training them to be competent political and military cadres.

Only then, was it possible to win victory in the final decisive battle with Japanese imperialism and successfully build new Korea in the liberated fatherland, with them as its backbone.

In order to give better political, ideological, military and technical trainings to all commanders and soldiers of the KPRA, it was necessary to intensify study and training among them so that they might master the Juche idea, the lines, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and guerrilla tactics, the advanced military knowledge for modern warfare and technics of all services.

In the next place, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out the need to switch from the large-unit operations over to the small-unit operations.

Since the Japanese imperialists were intensifying the "punitive offensive" as never before and their troops and police combed mountains and fields, the continued large-unit operations would inevitably entail a great loss of forces. It ran counter to the principle of guerrilla warfare that calls for destroying more enemies while preserv-

ing the forces to the maximum. Under the prevailing circumstances, only by going over to the small-unit operations, was it possible to constantly step up guerrilla operations while preserving and accumulating the forces of the KPRA and fully display the superiority of guerrilla warfare.

To go over to small-unit operations was an urgent problem in firmly building up the general revolutionary forces of the Korean people. In order to provide autonomously for the great event of national liberation it was imperative to get the entire people to be fully prepared politically and ideologically while preserving and accumulating the forces of the KPRA. Accordingly, it was an urgent task of the KPRA to vigorously conduct mass political work. For this, numerous small units and political workers' groups should be formed and underground struggle stepped up so that they could go deeper among the broader masses opposed to the Japanese imperialists.

For the KPRA to stop its large-unit operations and go over to small-unit operations was also necessary from the internationalist point of view.

In those days the Soviet Union was faced with the danger of receiving a pincer attack from fascist Germany and Japanese imperialism. Therefore, it was pursuing a neutralizing policy in the East in order to have time to prevent the danger and further strengthen its defence capabilities.

In this connection, the Comintern suggested that the anti-Japanese guerrilla units operating in the area of Manchuria might suspend their large-unit operations for the time being in order to ease tension in the Soviet-Manchurian border area and not give the Japanese imperialist aggressors an excuse of igniting an aggressive war against the Soviet Union.

Since the Japanese imperialists in those days were trying to use the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units as a pretext for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union, to suspend large-unit activities was an important requirement of internationalism in defending the Soviet Union.

As can be seen, that the KPRA was to switch from large-unit operations over to small-unit operations was of great significance in the light of



Mt. Ryongak—a Celebrated Mountain of Pyongyang

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

If you take the north road from Mangyongdae, the historic birthplace of the respected leader of our people President Kim Il Sung, and walk a good while along the limpid Sunhwa River, Mt. Ryongak comes in sight. This mountain with unique beauty is particularly wonderful in early spring. Taebong, its highest peak, looks just like the head of a dragon. This must have helped to beget the legend about a dragon, which, having bathed in the

clear water of the Sunhwa River, got petrified, on its way to the sky, into a mountain.

The steep hiking path leads you to the Tiger-rock Site in the middle slope of the mountain. The cold spring is the first to catch your eye. Springing out of cracks in a sheer cliff, the water flows over ten metres down a groove before gushing into air. The view is queer yet picturesque, indeed.

There is a spring neatly built between huge rocks, and its crystal-clear water entices you to have a drink of it.

A little farther up the ridge to the southeast, there are great rocks scattered here and there as if just brought out by a strong man in a fairy tale. Among them the Tiger Rock draws your curiosity. It re-

sembles an angry tiger roaring.

At the Tiger-rock Site you can see a few buildings of Pobun Monastery located right in the middle of the fantastically shaped cliff. These buildings afford a glimpse of the architectural attainments of the Koguryo era and add beauty to the landscape of Mt. Ryongak.

Three zelkova trees stand around the Tiger-rock Site. They are estimated more than 300 years old. In their shade you do not feel hot even in dog days.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung would frequent here as a child, mountaineering and bathing in the cold water to train his will, courage and fighting spirit and developed his patriotic ambitions.

Taebong or the main peak of Mt.

the prospects of the Korean revolution and in the interests of the world revolution as well.

To put into practice this new policy, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave detailed explanations of the tasks ahead; to form small units and political workers' groups and conduct vigorous mass political work and flexible

small-unit military activities; to fully improve the politico-ideological and military-technical qualities of all the KPRA men; and to strengthen solidarity with the world revolutionary forces.

The new policy and the task put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were put into effect without delay.



Ryongak soars high into the sky. The higher you climb up it, the steeper the incline and the more rugged the lane, so you must carefully move step by step even with the help of the wire-rope ladder.

A cosy pavilion on the mountain top commands a bird's-eye view of the capital city of Pyongyang.

One day in April 1974 respected President Kim Il Sung climbed this lovely mountain and recalled the days when he used to come here and enjoy himself in his childhood, overlooking at the scenery. That day he said Mt. Ryongak was fit for climbing, and he was so kind as to set different courses of ascent for people from Pyongyang and for

campers.

Under the great leader's kindly care many school boys and girls in Pyongyang often visit this mountain for excursion. Here they give brief art performances they have prepared and consolidate what they have learned at school; during breaks they discuss various problems on mathematics, animals and plants, geography and so on.

In Mt. Ryongak there are some 360 kinds of rare plants and a small zoo with 80 species of animals, which are extremely useful for students' extracurricular studies.

Sowon Valley is the most beautiful and cosiest spot in the mountain. Modernistic multi-storeyed build-

ings of the Children's Union camp stand in rows in the valley. They include the houses which can accommodate over 1,000 campers at a time, a house of culture with 1,000 seats and a well-equipped dining room. They constitute another element that adds to the mountain's gracefulness. In front of the camp buildings are a spacious playground and a boating-ground with scores of boats in it.

Under the warm sunrays of the paternal leader's love, Mt. Ryongak, a place of superb scenic beauty, has been built up as a pleasant recreation centre for working people and school children.

Choe Son Ok

Visit to Central Zoo (5)

EVER-INCREASING ANIMAL RESOURCES

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country abounds with animals and plants which are not only beautiful but also beneficial to the people's life."

Having looked round the rare birds, we went to the deer ranch, accompanied by

the chief of the technical section of the Central Zoo.

When we reached the mid-slope of Chujak Peak of Mt. Taesong whose verdured ranges stretch far and wide, the deer ranch came in sight.

Herds of deer were browsing leisurely amid a quiet grove shrouded in mystery of

nature and through it the clear water of a streamlet was murmuring.

We approached the deer but they kept grazing grass.

Deer is by nature nervous and very sensitive even to the slightest change in their surroundings. But they became familiar with men as they were bred on the ranch.

"Deer is a beneficial animal which supplies men with precious medicine. Its population steadily increases in our country because they are protected effectively," said the section chief. He added that our country has many deer ranches which release fawns to grow wild after a definite period of time.

Then we looked round a roe deer ranch. Water deer, Paekdu deer and musk deer were breeding there. Some picked up their big ears and watched us, and others skipped away in surprise. Hence, a saying "Deer is even scared at its own shadow." Deer is

really a timid animal but a deer approached us when a girl keeper of the ranch hailed it to come.

"This water deer is a subspecies indigenous to our country," said the section chief, pointing at the deer. The upper canines stretching out like tusks are a characteristic of this animal. Water deer furtively live in hills and forests near rivers or lakes and usually prowl about at dawn or in early evening.

Water deer is very multiparous. The doe has a litter of 2-5 fawns in June to July. Its meat tastes like veal and its skin is durable and soft and used to polish high-grade optical glass. In particular, its blood is widely known as precious medicine, very efficacious for heart diseases and arthritis. The section chief said: "Originally, the useful water deer lived only in Mt. Kuwol and its neighbourhood on the west coast but now it is found everywhere in our country including the east coast, except the northern alpine area since we established reserves and took various measures to proliferate it."

His explanation reminded me of the following words said by an ornithologist of

the Central Zoological Institute at the aviary:

"In our country today indigenous subspecies such as kullak-sae or Tristram's woodpecker, white stork, white crane, Korean pheasant, etc., are breeding well and their habitats are constantly expanding. Oriole, sky lark, woodpeckers, and other insectivorous birds are also multiplying. Recently a big flock of sand grouses, which had never been to Korea, came to Chunghwa County of Pyongyang."

The abundance of deer in the hills and fields and the increasing number of rare birds in our country cannot be attributed to the grace of nature alone.

Looking round the zoo, my heart swelled with gratitude for the warm solicitude of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre that had nature reserves built and took every measure to protect and multiply the animals and plants of the country.

Son Yu Gong



Roe deer



Deer

Central Botanical Garden (3)

LOOKING ROUND ARBORETUM

After inspecting the botanical taxonomic garden, we proceeded to the arboretum.

Once in the arboretum, we felt quite refreshed. The whole place was full of trees planted in good order according to their kinds.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value."

Our guide said the arboretum had about 500 species of trees, out of many that grow in Korea.

Looking round trees, we halted before a huge ginkgo. We noticed a glass showcase placed under it. The case, an elaborated affair, contained some fossil. Our guide explained that it was a fossil ginkgo unearthed near the Namsan Senior Middle School, Pyongyang. The great leader President Kim Il Sung had it sent to the Central Botanical Garden in January 1971. The guide added that it was the fossil of a ginkgo which had lived in the Mesozoic, and told that the great leader had sent many rare trees to the botanical garden as gifts.

Our guide went on to talk about ginkgo.

Ginkgo is good to see and also has a high economic value. It is a deciduous, broad-leaved arbor, which usually grows 40 metres high and two or three metres across. Its crown is conical and the leaf is shaped like a fan. The flowers bloom

from May to June and the seeds ripen in October. The seeds are used for food and cough cure from ancient times. The decoction of the seed rinds is used as an insecticide. The wood has fine, close grain and is pliant and glossy, so it is fit for furniture and handiwork.



A ginkgo forest

Ginkgo is a shapely tree. It is good for decoration particularly because the leaves turn yellow or yellowish brown in autumn. It is the oldest of all trees existing in the Orient and very useful for studying the ancient flora. Ginkgo can live out approximately 2,000 years. There is a ginkgo about 1,400 years old at Tonghung-ri, Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province in Korea. It is about 40 metres high, 16 metres round and its crown is 50 metres across.

Strolling along the paths crisscrossing the arboretum, we also saw dogwoods with great interest. The great leader had seen a dogwood and said that it looked like an umbrella. He said the tree was very beautiful, and instructed to lay out a plot of 20 to 30 dogwoods. The stem of the dogwood grows straight, with the branches laterally shooting out in layers. So, the tree is called chungchung namu or layer tree in Korean. White flowers bloom in May.

They are so luxuriant that they completely envelop the branches of the tree. The seeds ripen in October. The crown is shapely, and its foliage, flower and fruit are all beautiful. This is why the tree is planted in parks and gardens.

Another attraction in the arboretum was silky camellia, a plant indigenous to Korea. The tree bears white flowers from June to July, setting off the summer scenery of the botanical garden. A member of the camellia family, it is handsome in appearance and highly valued as an ornamental tree. It is also called pidannamu or silk tree in



Fossilized ginkgo

Korean, for its bark is as smooth and fine as silk. The seeds ripen in October. The tree is propagated by seeds. The tree bears large beautiful flowers, so it makes a nice garden tree. The wood is hard and beautifully grained, suitable for decorative works or handicrafts.

The arboretum raises many kinds of trees growing in Korea, including choice ones, and has many visitors from early spring to autumn.

We were so enchanted by beautiful trees of rarity that we were unaware of the passage of time, and decided to look round the remainder of the arboretum next time.

O Yon Dok

Legacy of Ancestors

On the Komunmoru Remains of Lower Paleolithic Age

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our nation has a long history and cultural traditions."

Numerous historical remains were brought to light in our country thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among others the Komunmoru remains found in 1966 are of the Lower Paleolithic Age, 400,000-600,000 years ago. They include many primitive stone implements made by ape men and fossilized bones of ancient animals.

The remains are in Huku-ri, Sangwon County in the capital city of Pyongyang.

It is named the Komunmoru remains after the old name of the area.

The cave in which the remains were found is about 30 metres long and the sedimentary layer in it is about two metres thick. The stone implements and

animal fossils were found in this calcic layer.

Ape men made such an implement by the most primitive method, dropping or striking a stone and finishing the fragment with one or two touches to put an edge.

The stone implements vary in shape. Some look like hatchets, some are trapezoidally shaped, some have pointed ends and some others are mere stone fragments. The hatchet-like implement is 14 cm long and weighs 750 grammes or so, it is lengthwise in appearance. It is triangular as a whole, broad at one end and tapering at the other. Ape men probably used it to dibble earth or cut trees or bones, manipulating it like a hatchet in one hand. The trapezoidal implement measures 15 cm at the base and 7 cm on the upside. Like the hatchet-shaped one, this stone implement is finished on one side only. Ape men are supposed to have used it to

crush something with its edge because there is a blunted part on it.

Pointed stone implements are the largest and crudest of all the stone implements found in the remains. They usually measure 20.4 cm long, 14 cm wide at the maximum and weigh 1,400 grammes each. They are roundish, but protrude at one end like a beak. These pointed stone implements are supposed to have been used for dibbling earth, chopping or cutting something with their protruding parts and arc-shaped edges.

Fragmentary stone implements were cut off from a large stone and edged for cutting something.

Although artificial, the coarse stone implements made by ape men were primitive ones little different from mere fragments of stone broken and edged naturally. At first, ape men used a stone as tool, remaking it slightly to put the edge on it. Later they

developed masonry and produced some tools of definite forms, such as hatchets and choppers. Until then, coarse stone implements devoid of definite forms prevailed in the Lower Paleolithic Age.

With this in view, we consider that the stone implements unearthed at the Komunmoru remains are very primitive ones made a long time ago immediately after the Lower Paleolithic Age in which men produced coarse stone implements without any definite shape.

Also many animal fossils were excavated at the remains. According to the investigation conducted so far, there are 29 species of 22 genera belonging to 17 families of 7 orders, of which 18 species are extinct ones. The Sangwon horse, Sangwon deer with a large antler and Sangwon reed-field mouse discovered at the remains are the species brought to our knowledge for the first time.

As for the specific composition of the faunal fossils, 42.9 per cent of them are small mammals and 57.1 per cent big mammals.

The fauna at the remains show the features unique to the early period of the Middle Pleistocene epoch. And some species typical in the Lower Pleistocene and the

Middle Pleistocene were found at the remains—the two-horned big rhinoceros, deer with a big flat antler, short-jawed hyena, big beaver and *Myospolax epitengi*. The Sangwon horse, Sangwon big-antlered deer and field mouse were older species.

The Sangwon horse is an allied species of *Equus stenonis* seu *Allohippus sussenbornensis* which existed from the late Tertiary to the early Quaternary, and is older than the Sanmen horse whose fossil was excavated from the oldest stratum at Zhoukoudian, China.

The animal fossils of the remains enable us to infer the climate and natural surroundings of the Sangwon area at that time.

Among the fossilized animals are buffalos, elephants and two-horned big rhinoceroses, which breed in the tropics. This suggests that the climate in those days was much warmer than now. And the existence of field mouse and other waterside animals means that the area was swampy. There lived also such foresters as wild boars, wolves, bears and grassland or wooded-grassland animals such as rhinoceroses and horses. It proves that the undulating hills and fields in the area were covered with rank vegetation that time.

As the skeleton of an extinct

animal enables us to infer its original build, so unearthed stone implements help us shed light on the developmental level of the old society concerned and on its labour activities and technical level in particular.

In the evolution of mankind, the development of their labour activity and technique of producing tools bears directly on the formation of their physical structure. As they produce better tools and use them in labour, their physical structure develops further to perfection.

The features of the stone implements found at the Komunmoru remains, together with the geological clues afforded by the fauna there, prove that those who left the remains behind were ape men who belonged to one of the kinds at the earliest stage of development.

The discovery of the remains made clear the important place Korea has as a birthplace of mankind and a cradle of civilization.

The remains, along with other priceless ones, prove that Korea was inhabited by men from the early period of the Paleolithic Age in which ancestors of men emerged on the earth and started to make human history.

Chang U Jin
Associate Doctor
Archaeological Institute
Academy of Social Sciences

The First Dialogue Overflowing with a Kinship Feeling

I attended the Dialogue between North and Overseas Christians for One Korea which was held in Vienna from November 3 to 6 last year.

As a delegate to this meaningful gathering I was deeply impressed by compatriotism burning in the hearts of our brethren and their desire for national rapprochement and unity. I was convinced more firmly than ever before that however long the history of division is and however thick the barrier may be, it cannot

cut the bonds of kinship between our brethren who have lived on the same soil as a single nation with a history of five thousand years, and that however deep-seated our misunderstanding and distrust and however great the difference in our ideologies and political views, it is possible to ease such misunderstanding and transcend such differences once we meet and talk frankly with the desire for reunification.

I felt this strongly the moment delegates from the homeland and

overseas Koreans met.

The delegates from the homeland and overseas Koreans had first gathering at a hotel in the suburbs of Vienna, which had been designated as the venue of meeting. The place was so cosy and sweet though it is situated in an alien land. As we delegates from the homeland arrived at the meeting place the delegates of overseas Koreans who were there already, vied with each other to greet us warmly. I found no difference in appearance between them and my close acquaintances at home with whom I had parted a few days ago. They spoke the same Korean we speak, so at the very first moment of meeting, both parties could fully understand each other. We and the overseas compatriots became intimate friends instantly, alleviating the long-standing estrangement and the accumulated misunderstanding and distrust. We both of us were delighted to meet the brethren of the same blood in a foreign country and, at the same time, had the sorrow of national division, and we were conscious that we were gathered together as

envoys of reunification. Thus warm compatriotism and feelings of rapprochement and unity overflowed the place of meeting.

The scene was quite moving. We embraced each other warmly. Some of us shed tears and others shouted for joy clasping each others' hands. The quiet garden of the hotel boiled with the emotion of meeting and the ecstasy of delight.

At a banquet given by the overseas compatriots to welcome us, I felt more warmly the compatriotic love and desire for unity that filled the hearts of the brethren. The delegates from home and overseas Koreans sat across modest Korean dishes and chatted like one family; they sang folk songs in chorus and danced in high spirits hugging each other.

We both of us lived in the same hotel and felt quite at home. And we exchanged our views frankly. This enabled us to understand each other deeply, and the long-pent up misunderstanding and distrust soon melted away.

All of the overseas Koreans emphatically proposed to join hands in the cause of national reunification. Meanwhile, they said that once Koreans met like this, they could settle everything easily, understanding and uniting with each other; and they wondered why this splendid meeting had been held so belatedly. They strongly denounced US imperialism and south Korean military



They are at one on matters discussed at the dialogue

fascists for having obstructed the reunification dialogue.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from north and south and abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems."

The first dialogue north and overseas Christians had after Korea's liberation was, indeed, a historic one in which Koreans, through a practical example, forcefully demonstrated the solidarity of a nation united as one, putting aside the difference in ideas, political views and religious beliefs, under the banner of

reunification.

The dialogue proceeded in a vigorous spirit of reunification from the very beginning.

The Korean nationals from many foreign countries delivered congratulatory speeches in the same vein as the congratulatory messages for overseas Koreans and their organizations. They cried loudly for soonest possible reunification which is the only way for the nation to survive. And whenever they did so, thunderous applause shook the meeting hall. As the delegates of overseas Koreans pointed out, the atmosphere of the dialogue afforded a sharp contrast to the dialogue between north and south in 1972. At the time the atmosphere was cold because of the manoeuvres of the south Korean military fascist clique to perpetuate the division of the nation, while the dialogue was



The venue of the dialogue



Warm compatriotic love overflows

conducted in a very warm, enthusiastic atmosphere. I think this is because the meeting was one of aspirants of reunification at all costs. This is why they reached a unanimity of views on the solution of the reunification question.

All the speakers demanded the withdrawal of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression, the main cause of our national division, and the termination of US domination and interference in south Korea, the main obstacle to the reunification. They maintained that the military fascist clique of Chon Du Hwan, the enemy of reunification and strangler of the nation, should be eliminated and that south Korean society should be democratized. As a realistic and reasonable way to solve the reunification question peacefully in our country's actual situation where different ideas and institutions exist in north and south, they proposed the establish-

ment of a unified state of a confederal type based on regional autonomy in the two parts of Korea, as was expounded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The earnest aspiration of the participants in the dialogue was strongly expressed when they adopted the Joint Statement on achieving the country's reunifi-

cation through the establishment of the above-mentioned type of state. When the Joint Statement which marked a turning-point in the reunification movement at home and abroad was adopted, tumultuous applause and cheers burst forth at the meeting hall. The delegates and everybody else present on the occasion rose to their feet and hugged each other warmly. They congratulated the success of the dialogue, shedding hot tears.

I was also impressed deeply at the meeting by the boundless longing of the Korean nationals abroad for their homeland of Juche. In fact, they had great national pride in the wonderful reality of their homeland which has turned into a people's paradise. They manifested unbounded gratitude and warm reverence to the great leader President



Delegates to the dialogue interview with foreign correspondents

Kim Il Sung for having built a wonderful country and restored national dignity. Therefore, at the farewell banquet all the delegates and other people stood up and with a feeling of utmost reverence sang in unison the revolutionary paean "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

Lastly, I have one thing to stress. It is this:

There is no force in this world which is able to keep our brethren divided who have lived as a single nation with a history of 5,000 years and a brilliant culture; they will be definitively reunified in the near future. Reunification is by no means a difficult task. Except a tiny handful of national partitionists, all Koreans want it. So, once their delegates meet and exchange opinions with open hearts, it is quite possible to attain great national unity, transcend-

ing the difference in ideas and systems. for One Korea.

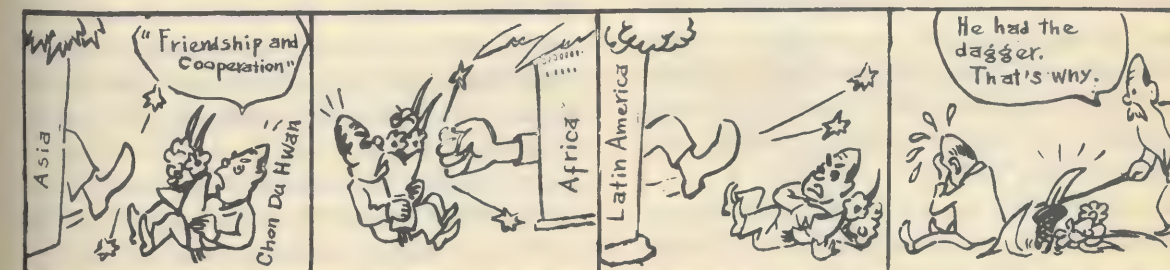
I will do all I can in the sacred struggle for national reunification in the spirit of the Joint Statement adopted at the Dialogue between North and Overseas Christians

Ryom Guk Ryol
Vice-Chairman
Central Committee of
the Korean Christians Federation



Delegates of the homeland and overseas Koreans are moved to meet

Searchlight (in South Korea)





HEINOUS ENEMY OF REUNIFICATION

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The military fascists who seized power in a conspiracy after the 'October incident'..., have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national reunification."

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is not only a rare fascist hangman and butcher of his fellow countrymen but also a heinous enemy of national reunification.

It is necessary to recall here that as soon as he usurped power the puppet declared: "There can be only confrontation with the north. We should not even imagine peaceful unification."

This statement is more than enough to prove that he is the enemy of reunification. Now that he tries craftily to show off himself as an "apostle of unification," talking about "mutual visit" or "unification," it is necessary to trace back to his crimes to bare its deceptive nature.

A reinforced concrete wall runs south of the Military Demarcation Line.

This wall was built at the initiative of the former dictator. And Chon the traitor took the lead and "distinguished" himself in the construction. For this he received the "Patriotic Service Order".

When his men asked why they should build the concrete wall, the puppet answered without hesitation: "We claim externally that we build the wall to provide against the threat of southward invasion. But, in fact, it is a make-believe tactics. We do so to deal a blow to those crying for unification and guarantee internal security."

This proves that he has been a foul, fanatic partitionist ever since he was serving Pak Jung Hi the

traitor.

Needless to say, the puppet became the head of the remnants of the "Yusin dictatorship" after the "October incident" and sought permanent division more frantically to seize power and remain in office indefinitely.

There is an abundance of material to confirm this.

The country's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference and winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation. Therefore those interested in reunification should oppose the occupation of south Korea by US troops.

But the traitor acts contrariwise.

He treats US troops like his "grandfather", claiming that they are not a foreign force but an "important existence" and are fulfilling "a very heavy duty."

Early last year he visited the US and begged for the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea and shamelessly asked his masters to exert their influence on south Korea.

The reunification of the country is also a question of attaining national unity by eliminating mistrust and antagonism between north and south. Therefore, in order to realize reunification the Chon junta should not oppose communism but ally with communism. And they should not suppress the patriotic movement for democracy and reunification in south Korea.

But the traitor has suppressed and is suppressing at the point of bayonet the just struggle of patriotic people and students in south Korea for national

reunification and social democracy.

People remember that the puppet perpetrated the most monstrous May 17 fascist outrage and, publishing "Martial Law Command Proclamation No. 10", he declared that he would "severely punish those who conduct agitations for the same demands as the north makes or use the same terms as the north does, irrespective of reason."

This was a blunt declaration of his intentions to oppose communism and kill ruthlessly all those demanding democracy and reunification.

This is confirmed more clearly by his deeds.

The fascist clique arrested, imprisoned or punished any people who demanded democracy and desired reunification, be they democrats, journalists, intellectuals, religionists, youth or students.

To cite examples. They severely punished the democrat Kim Dae Jung who conducted legal political activities for democracy and reunification. They machine-gunned Kwangju students who shouted: "We want reunification. We want it even in our dreams. Reunification, come quick!"

The Chon Du Hwan clique tell stories about the "threat of southward invasion" and, to prove it, they cook up one case after another against us and hold many government-sponsored functions such as a "security rally" or "anti-communist exhibition" to make people distrust and oppose us. And they stage war exercise frantically to fan up north-south confrontation.

If the traitor really desires "unification" as he mouths, how can he keep US troops, the main obstacle to reunification, in south Korea and suppress the people demanding reunification? If he sincerely wants "mutual visit" and "dialogue", how can he declare us, the counterpart of the dialogue, their "enemy" and kick up a row for a showdown with communism?

The true colours of the traitor Chon as a fanatical partitionist have become clearer by his desperate efforts to create "two Koreas" against our proposal for reunification which enjoys full support of the peoples of Korea and the rest of the world.

As soon as the traitor took the post of the chief

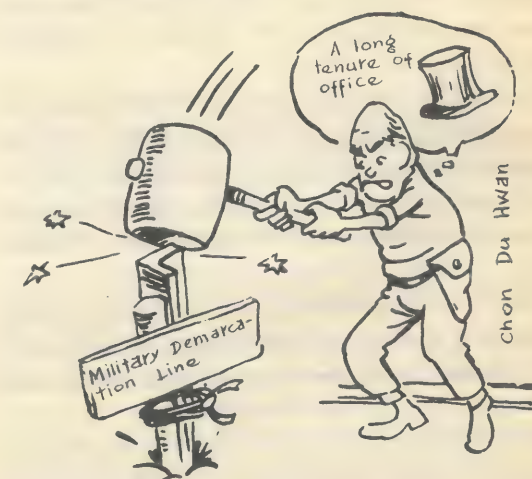
fascist we sent letters calling for reunification to political parties and organizations and individual personages in south Korea. But he intercepted them and arrested and imprisoned almost all people whom we proposed to have contact with.

It is also the traitor Chon who brought to a deadlock the working-level delegates' dialogue for contact between premiers of the north and south which started in February 1980 at our initiative.

His divisive manoeuvres became more vicious after we advanced a new epochal proposal to reunify the country by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

With a view to preventing our just reunification proposal from exerting an influence on the south Korean people and the world's people and gaining "support" for their line of division, he ordered his agents to wage a "fierce diplomatic war" and sent abroad his yesmen including the "Director of National Unification Board" to beg for active support to their "two Koreas" policy. Finally, he himself travelled from country to country to peddle their partitionist theory of "unification by stages", "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition."

Recently the traitor Chon Du Hwan put forward a "unification proposal" designed to justify his military terror rule and divisive activities.



His "proposal" which keynotes a "general elections scheme" is to complete unification by forming a "consultative council for national unification" with representatives of the population in north and south to draft a constitution for a national referendum, setting up a "national assembly" through "general elections" and establishing a unified government.

They advocate "unification" under the sign-board of "elections" but, in fact, this is a political trick to reject reunification.

They propose to hold "general elections" according to the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures". They talk about "national self-determination" while pleading for the permanent presence of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression and keeping south Korea under their jackboots: they clamour for "democracy" while enforcing a brutal military terror rule to rob the people of their rights and kicking up war hysteria to create a fearful atmosphere. This is a mockery of national self-determination and democracy.

As for the formation of a "consultative council for national unification with representatives of the population", it is an empty political talk to fool the public.

The traitorous junta have banned all political activities for social democracy and national reunification and imprisoned or placed under house arrest democrats including Kim Dae Jung. Nobody believes the traitor however loudly he cries for "democracy."

The south Korean puppets are vociferating about the unrealistic "general elections scheme" with no guarantees whatsoever, ignoring our proposal for establishing a Confederal Republic which shows the shortest cut to national reunification. This is a mere trick to cover up their partitionist moves.

The partitionist nature of their "proposal" is fully revealed by their idea of concluding "an agreement on basic relations between north and south" as a "practical step" prior to reunification.

This "tentative agreement" only envisages building up the barrier between north and south and

freezing the present division of the country. It provides for maintenance of the "present armistice system," "respect for international treaties and agreements" concluded with other countries and "establishment of a permanent liaison mission" on either side, to be represented by ministers with full powers.

This means to keep US troops in south Korea, maintain the aggressive and traitorous "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" and "ROK-Japan Treaty" and regard north-south relations in the same light with state relations.

The "tentative agreement" is an exact copy of the formula of legalizing the existence of two states, and it is aimed entirely at perpetuating the division of our country and creating "two Koreas."

If the Chon fascist junta really want to settle the reunification problem, they should not present such a unification-cloaked proposal for division but demand the withdrawal from south Korea of the US imperialist troops of aggression, the author of division and the main obstacle to reunification.

As long as US troops are present in south Korea and US imperialist interference continues the reunification problem cannot be settled independently. Their position towards the US military occupation of south Korea is a criterion for determining whether they want reunification or division.

But their "proposal" does not refer to this fundamental question. It totally evades this essential matter of principle, so it is of no use.

All facts lead one to an unequivocal conclusion that Chon Du Hwan is a crazy partitionist who has no intention to reunify the country.

His statements and gestures for "unification" are all phony.

He must be eliminated for reunification.

South Koreans say: "In the end the late Mr. Pak paid dearly for his recalcitrant anti-communist policy against dialogue and unification. Chon Du Hwan who hails from his predecessor's province is hurrying on his way to Tongjak-dong." Tongjak-dong is where there is Pak's grave.

Hwang Yong Dok



Do You Know?

Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre Founded in Guinea

According to press reports, a ceremony for signing a document on the founding of the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre was held in Conakry, Guinea on January 13.

Present at the ceremony on our side were the delegation of the Institute of Agricultural Science headed by Kim Gye Hyon on a visit to Guinea and Son Ryong Sun, Korean Ambassador to Guinea, and on the Guinean side were Lansana Beavogui, Premier of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Behanzin Senainon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Party of State of Guinea and Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives; the Director of the Secretariat of the Premier's Office and other officials concerned.

Kim Gye Hyon and Behanzin Senainon signed the document. Kim Gye Hyon and the Guinean Premier delivered speeches at the ceremony.

In his speech the Premier said:

"Today we solemnly declare to the world the founding of the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre.

"Availing myself of this meaningful opportunity, I extend my warmest thanks in the name of the President and Government of Guinea to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for having the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre founded in Guinea to help solve the food problem of African countries.

"The founding of the centre will make a great contribution to developing agriculture and increasing food production, through a wide dissemination and generalization of the theory and technique of the Juche-based agricultural science.

"We again highly estimate the militant and positive cooperative spirit of the great leader.

"We, the entire Guinean people, think it our greatest privilege to name the centre set up by the great leader the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre on the suggestion of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

"I take this occasion to sincerely wish good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to esteemed President Ahmed Sekou Toure."

Priceless National Classic *True Records* of the Li Dynasty

The National Classic Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences successfully finished a contemporary Korean translation of the *True Records of the Li Dynasty*, a typical national classic of Korea.

The complete translation is of great significance in carrying forward the nation's cultural heritage in a right direction.

The *True Records of the Li Dynasty* is government diaries of the feudal state of the Li dynasty, which recorded historic facts over a period of 500 years from 1392 to 1910.

The Records gives historical facts of more than 180,000 days with few omissions. It is a priceless cultural legacy of the Korean people for its enormous volumes, unique way of writing and historical materials of great value.

Its original consists of 1,763 volumes totalling nearly 900 books. Its translated version consists of more than 360 books, amounting to more than 860,000 manuscript papers.

One can hardly find such an enormous collection of historical

records of a dynasty as the *True Records of the Li Dynasty*. As it is written in diary style the contents are vivid and specific.

It gives a comprehensive description of the political system of the feudal state of the Li Dynasty and its home policies and measures concerning economic, cultural and military affairs, its external activities involving diplomacy, foreign trade and cultural interchange, art including music, dance, fine arts and applied arts, and natural phenomena such as astronomy, meteorology, earthquakes and tidal waves.

It diarizes in a comparatively wide scope the Korean people's struggle for independence against feudal oppression and foreign invasion over a period of five centuries.

It has materials about neighbouring countries and some Southeast Asian countries as well as Western countries in modern ages. It also offers rich materials about tribes who failed to record their history.



Success in Scientizing Industrial Management

Scientization and rationalization of industrial management is being actively pushed forward in all branches of our national economy.

Not long ago, the three-revolution team members assigned to the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and its workers and technicians set up a central control room equipped with closed-circuit televisions and an electronic computing system which enable a rapid calculation of more than 60,000 counting items. This was effective in making a new progress in placing direction of production and management activity on a scientific basis.

The central control room analyzes the results of every process of production and closely observe through TV screens scores of shops, warehouses, coal yards and other important fields of work.

Chiefs of the shops and sections connected to the central control room hold consultations through closed-circuit TV screens in their own chair; they also make arrangements for coordinated production between shops. Besides, the room provides the shops through TV screens with data analyzed by the electronic computers. In this way it calculates and sums up promptly and accurately all kinds of statistics—on production results, fulfilment of the plan in all indices, consumption of electricity, the utilization rate of equipment, the attendance rate, turnover of materials, use of manpower, etc.

The electronic computing system also figures out the daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly work result of every worker, workteam and shop, and even the fulfilment of the yearly plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan.

These equipment aimed at scientizing industrial management were completed in less than six months.

News

National Posters Exhibition Opens

A national posters exhibition opened in Pyongyang in mid-January.

Displayed in the exhibition hall were the posters which powerfully inspire the entire Party members and working people to carry out the four nature-remaking tasks set by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party.

In addition, there were posters which portray working people turning out from all parts of the country in the grand nature-remaking projects for the prosperity and progress of the fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come; works that depict young reclaimers who have created a new miraculous speed of construction and are performing heroic feats at all sites of the grand nature-remaking projects, giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous efforts; and posters which reflect the hard efforts of working people in different branches of the national economy to produce and supply on time materials and equipment for the great transformation of nature.



Wood-carving "Auspicious Festival" presented by the Palestinian Committee for the Study of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea

International Friendship Exhibition



A poem "To President Kim Il Sung, the Leader of Revolutionaries" dedicated by the President of the Al Meniad Y.L.Global Press Exhibition of Egypt

Wood-carving "Don Quixote" presented by Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party



Bronze sculpture "Indian" presented by the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile



Landscape presented by the Canada-Korea Friendship Association

A set of celadon presented by Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta



Chessboard, statuette, fruit tray and wood-carving "Elephant Hauling Timber" sent by Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India



PEOPLE'S PARADISE

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has devotedly served the people for 70 years, and his great efforts and cares are bearing brilliant fruits in Korea.

Throughout Korea's history of 5,000 years there was no such time as today when people sing of a wonderful life and nature and society pulsate with the joy of greeting an eternal spring.

Changgwang and Chollima Streets have risen on the Potong River in the capital as new residential quarters of working people, to replace the old slum Tosongrang which passed for a synonym of poverty and malady in the pre-liberation days.

Knock at any door and take a look at any home, and you will see how it fares with our factory or office workers, artists or athletes, the masters of the country.

A people's pleasure ground has been built at the scenic foot of Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang, thanks to the respected leader who is anxious to give joy and smile to his people who once lived a harder life than any other people. Everyone enjoys themselves at this pleasure ground, old folks in particular. They say wrinkles in their faces are smoothed out.

Let's turn our eyes to the automated smelting shop of the Hwanghae Iron Works. Workers, who had to toil and moil at the risk of their lives



Working people taking a rest



Part of the capital city of Pyongyang

to keep body and soul together in the past, work merrily and proudly today as a result of automation and remote control. Yesterday's casual labourers have become Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly or Heroes of Labour today in the embrace of the fatherly leader who trusts and praises the working class more than anybody else.

Here is a photo of a farm village. Our countryside, which was dotted by shabby

thatched houses for centuries, has turned into an urbanized modern countryside in this era of workers.

Peasants who plowed and hoed lean land, always aggrieved and worried, do all farming work with the help of machines today, from plowing to rice-harvesting. Our cooperative farmers say as one the countryside is best to live in, because all work is done with machines, the per-hectare yields of crops and their income



A pleasant working place



Farmers use machines in farming

increase year after year.

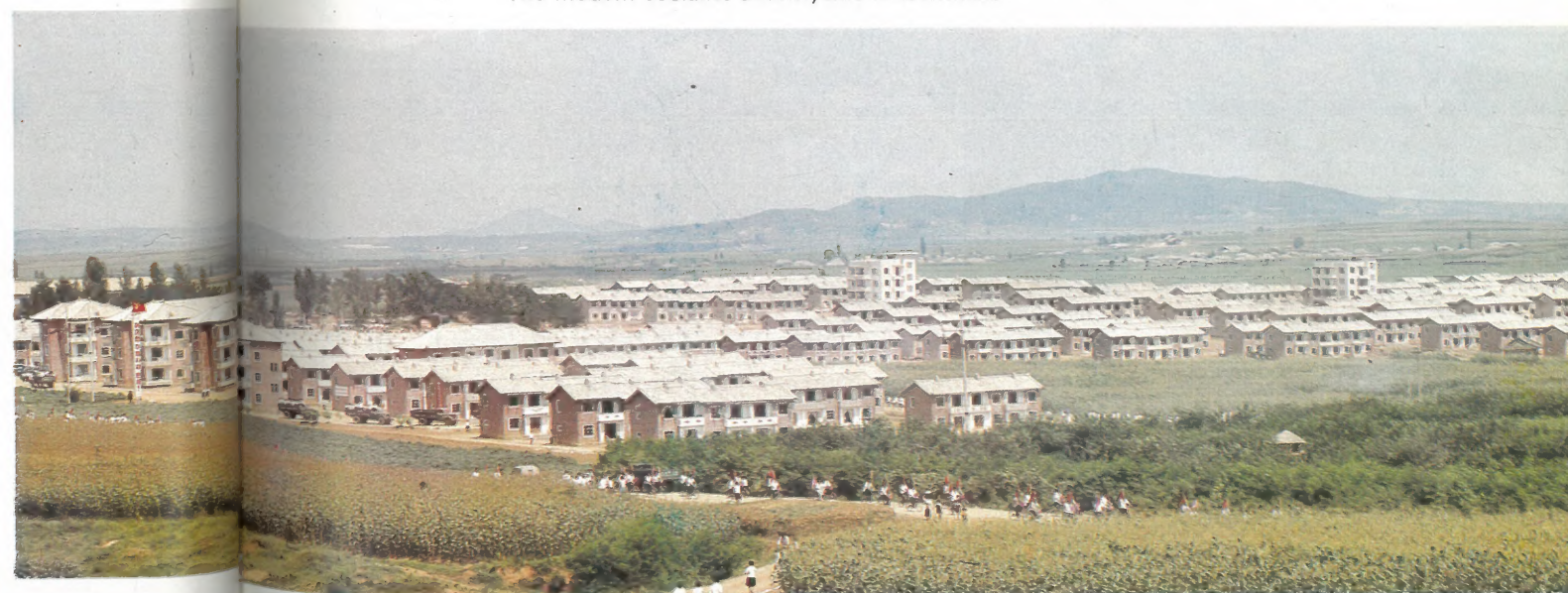
Children are most privileged in our country. Children are kings of the country. This is what our leader says. They are given best cloth, best paper and pencils, best buildings—everything best.

So, our country is a realm of children.

A foreign friend who recently visited our country commented:

"Here in Korea, when I visit a factory, I want to become a worker. In the countryside, I want to become a farmer. And when I call at a

The modern socialist countryside is townified





Old folks sing of their long life. They regard 60 as the prime of life and 90 as the first step to old age

nursery or kindergarten, I feel sorry that I was not born in Korea. Korea is a people's paradise indeed."

Greeting the April festival, the Korean people

offer their heartfelt thanks to the fatherly leader who has devoted all his life to build such a paradise and bring them happiness.

A Children's Union camp is to be seen at every scenic place



Children grow up happily

Every face is aglow with happiness



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